THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 38.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

WHEN THE IDEA of appealing to the charity of the public for contributions towards the relief of the present famine in Madras was first mooted, a statement appeared in the columns of a contemporary to the effect that a very large unexpended surplus of funds subscribed in England and in this country for the relief of Behar in 1873-74 remained in the hands of the Government at the close of the Relief operations. This statement was not correct. The Central Relief Committee at Calcutta had in its hands an unexpended balance of Rs. 116,000, which it disposed of in the following manner:—Rs. 10,000, to the Gorakhpur Orphanage. Rs. 56,000 to the District Charitable Society for the relief of distressed Natives and Europeans in Calcutta; and Rs. 50,000 to the Home for destitute Female Orphans in Calcutta, then connected with the American Zenana. The Committee, was dissolved after this distribution of its assets.

THE SAME JOURNAL had suggested that balances of other similar Funds were probably in the hands of the Government. This statement is also erroneous; no such balances appear in the yearly report of the Comptroller-General or of the Accountant-Generals; and by an order of Government dated October 14. 1875, these Officers are directed to submit yearly a statement of the income and expenditure of every local or independent fund in their books. As a fact the subscribed funds finally dealt with in 1869, subscribed for famine relief in Orissa—and in 1871 subscribed for the maintenance of Famine orphans in the Panjab and North-West—proved to be inadequate for the purposes to which they were pledged; and they were accordingly indirectly supplemented by Government, who undertook the liabilities with regard to the orphans.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION is still in a state of sublime suspense. The *Times of India* says that the bill of indemnity passed by the local Government was sent up to Simla for Vice-regal assent and was forgotton in the hurry of the Viceroy's departure. Could not a special message have been sent to the Viceroy in Madras?

WITH A VIEW to protect the European troops at Peshwar from malarious fever the Government of India has resolved to move them to camp in those parts of the Peshwar Valley, which are less malarious at this season. The district selected for these experimental camps is that known as the Maira, or Desert, of Yusufzai, an extensive tract or plain about 17 miles from Peshwar, lying between the Cabul river and the mountains enclosing the valley on the north, and between Hushtnuggur on the west, and the Indus on the east.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE AND THE TIMES OF INDIA are again exchanging sweet words. The *Gazette* had the following in a recent issue:

"Beastliness.—A correspondent draws our attention to two names which the Times of India published last Saturday in its Acrostic news. They appear in the list of 'correct answers,' and all we can say is, that the *Times of India* must have a singularly low idea of its readers if it thinks they can appreciate such filthy attempts at fun."

The *Times of India* thus replies: "This perpetual abuse when put forth in the leading columns of our contemporary is quite enough of a public nuisance already, but when its unmannerliness is imitated in the local columns, the result is some such drivel and snivel as the passage we have been compelled, in self-defence, to inflict upon our readers." Really the two editors should be peace-bound.

THE ARTICLE in *Blackwood's Magazine* on the present frontier policy of the Indian Government, it is said, was written by Dr. W. W. Hunter.

A MADRAS CONTEMPORARY hears on the best authority, that if the crops now approaching maturity are reaped in the Cuddapah district, their out-turn may be expected to furnish enough food for the population of the district for two months. Some taluqs in Bellary are also doing well, and as rain is falling almost daily, the district authorities are allowing themselves to be more hopeful.

THE RISE of the Irrawaddy this year has been higher than the memory of the oldest inhabitant can recall. The floods have caused a good deal of damage in various places, such as Thayetmyo, Prome, &c., and have swept away the trumpery embankments erected during the last few years to keep the mighty river within due bounds.

TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

WITH ALL his genial good nature, the Governor of Bombay is, says the *Pioneer*, very strict in insisting that the deliberations of his Council shall be conducted with dignity and good taste. Gossip represents one of its most ornamental and statesman like members, coming down on a recent occasion primed with one or two fine old jokes and stories as an introduction to a Bill of which he had charge, and being at once checked by His Excellency the Governor at the first symptom of their discharge. The Council Chamber, he was told, was a place intended "strictly for business, and that, like the famous Amerian pill, he was not expected to go 'fooling about.'"

THE PROSPECTS of the crops in Oudh seem to be very gloomy. The local paper has the following on the subject:

"The traveller may bend his steps in any direction he elects and wherever he takes a survey of the country on either side of him—north, south, east or west—the same burnt-up and blighted vista is encountered betokening utterly ruined crops, and foreshadowing an amount of actually existent, as well as future, distress, which is quite appalling. In a number of districts, even the wells which are used for irrigation purposes are either dried up or are threatening to become quite useless in a short time; and the ruin already appears so complete to the agricultural mind that the peasantry are in sheer despair refraining from that exertion which, in ordinary season, might at all events, stave off utter disaster, and, where a rupee crop was previously looked for, be the means of securing a four or six annas' yield."

IN SUMMING UP his observations on his last tour through the Ceded Districts, Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, writes:

"In this tour I have been much struck (first) by the general deterioration of the people on the work; (second) by the rapidly increasing ratio of admissions to relief-camps and feeding centres and there can be no doubt that the period of greatest intensity of famine pressure is now beginning, and that the area of country feeling the pressure is extending. The present condition of the dry crops is so unfavourable that notwithstanding recent rains, there is no general prospect of early relief, as was at one time hoped, in September or October and the bulk of the people in the most distressed areas will still have to depend on imported food for bare existence until the great crops are gathered in January and February. Already a very large number of persons have succumbed to the famine, and its effects may be seen increasing day by day in many thousands of those still living. If the present season should prove to be deficient in seasonable rains, I am of opinion that many of the drier parts of the Ceded Districts must be abandoned owing to the difficulty of obtaining water and carriage for grain. But, under the most favourable circumstances as to season and the cultivation of the great cholum crops in the black soils, there must, for the next five or six months, be a period of intense hardship for the people, in spite of all that the Government and private trade may be able to do in the distribution of food."

RAO BAHADUR Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, on being presented the sanad of his new title, made a sensible speech, from which we make the following extract:

"I am sure that every sensible and well-informed man in this country is loyal. This country for many past centuries had no Government deserving the name. There was neither internal peace nor security from foreign invasions. There was no power in India which could put a stop to the evil practices of satti infanticide, religious suicide, and human sacrifices. The whole nation presented a scene of stagnation and ignorance but the case is now different. Under the auspices of a beneficent, civilized, and strong Government we have become progressive. Light and knowledge are pouring in upon the country. Old prejudices and errors are vanishing. We therefore count it a great privilege to be loyal subjects of the Empress of India. There is now security of life and property, as perfect as human institutions can make it. Those who are old enough are aware of the plundering excursions of Pindaries who, descending from the ghauts, spread terror in the Concan, and repeatedly plundered the towns of Penn, Panwell, Mahad, &c. These professional robbers have been extirpated by the British Government; we enjoy liberty of speech, petition, and press. We enjoy the blessings of education, useful public works, internal peace, and freedom from foreign invasions. We live under a constitutional Government, and are secure under a system of fixed laws. I say this is my general view of the British Government in India."

We commend the above to those of our countrymen, happily not many, who seem to be sceptical about the blessings of British rule.

THERE ARE Anglo-Indian writers, who question the tribute India pays to England. We invite them to read the following, which we take from *Vanity Fair* as an example out of many:

"*Personalities are to be avoided, otherwise it would be easy* to name many "distinguished Indian statesmen," who would never have made a mark in any open profession, scarcely perhaps, a livelihood. If they had been barristers they would never have had a brief; if they had been doctors they would have killed their patients; curates, they would have emptied the smallest village church in a month; but in the Indian Civil Service, they have risen in their dull way, till they have held posts in which they have won the thanks of the Government of India, and laid the foundation of the misery of the unborn millions."

We do not endorse the charge against the Civil Service, which is too sweeping. The Indian Civil Service is undoubtedly distinguished for many noble virtues, but perhaps the *Vanity Fair* writer is right that it is doubtful whether many of its members with their mediocre abilities would have made a decent living in their mother country.

DR. COATES, the late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, records the following facts in his last annual report. In Furreedpore fish is very largely consumed, as it is very abundant and cheap. In Monghyr where rice is scarce the Mosahers and Dosadhs live on rats, snails, and various jungle roots. At Pooree, where the great temple of Juggernath is, the Mohunts lead an unmarried life, live chiefly on the best sort of the temple food; and the richness of this, along with their indolent habit, leads to indigestion, and often to cholic.

THE GOVERNMENT of the North-Western Provinces is taking measures to afford relief in view of the threatened scarcity. Mr. Anderson, Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the North-West, will co-operate with Colonel Fraser, in determining the character of such relief works as may possibly be needed there. Colonel Fraser goes through the Rohilkhund, Lucknow, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions, consulting with the local officers in each part of the country. Mr. Anderson takes the Irrigation Divisions, Meerut and Agra. The local Government has laid down, as an absolute condition, that no relief work is to be started unless the poorer classes are clearly unable to find work for themselves, and must, without Government help, remain without the means of subsistence. It is not by any means certain as yet that any relief works at all will be necessary in the North-West.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE STATESMAN publishes the following letter from Assam:

North Lukhimpore is a sub-division of Debroogurh, Assam, and is placed under a covenanted officer, Lieutenant H. Maxwell is the sub-divisional officer, assisted by a native Extra Assistant Commissioner. From 1872 the sub-division was calm and quiet, but now the arrest of Mohunta Nakal Chunder Goswami, a respectable resident of the place, and the imprisonment of Baboo Bisturam Sarma, a pleader of the local bar, have created a sensation among the people. The facts are as follow—While Nakal was passing along the street, he happened to see Lieutenant Maxwell, who was coming to take a walk. Nakal did not *salaam* him, the Lieutenant Maxwell thinking himself insulted, came back to his bungalow and ordered the police to arrest him. The police accordingly came to Nakal's house in the night, and dragged him out from the zenana, into the police custody. The next day Nakal's relatives applied to Magistrate to know under what section Nakal was charged, and whether he would release him on bail, but the Magistrate refused to take bail, and did not take any heed of the application. Poor Nakal is still in the *hazut*, and is not brought up for trial. As the case is *sub judice*, we refrain from saying anything, but we wonder at such strange proceedings.

Mr. Editor, you will be more surprised to know the proceedings of the next case. Baboo Bisturam Sarma was engaged in a civil suit, in the court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Nazir and the Mohurrir of the court were pleading for the parties, when Bisturam requested the court, with the usual movements of his hands, not to allow his amlahs to interfere with the case. The Moonsiff Baboo Kasinath Barnah charged Bisturam with contempt of court and fined him Rs. 10, after consulting a few minutes with Lieutenant Maxwell. Kasi Baboo further charged Bisturam under Section 228 I.P.C. The pleader was accordingly tried in the court of the Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Maxwell, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. The poor pleader was thence transferred to the Sibsagur jail. Fancy, Mr. Editor, how Bisturam, a pleader of 20 years' standing, has been hauled up in a criminal court at the caprice of a raw and inexperienced officer like Kasi Baboo, only because he had the audacity of requesting the Court to prevent his amlahs from interference. The case was purely one of great malice. Bisturam Sarma was one day smoking in his veranda, when Kasi Baboo passed by that way, and did not receive the *salaams* which he considers due from the pleader. In way of revenge, Kasi Baboo has brought this case. Bisturam is appealing in the court of the Judge, and we hope Mr. Ward will allow the pleader, who is now confined in the jail, to have justice done to him. We are tired of such high-handed proceedings of the Kirkwood style of Magistrates, yet the Government do not seem to take an interest in protecting the liberty of the subjects. As we have a week Government under Colonel Keatinge: such magisterial vagaries have of late become daily occurrences in the districts

of Assam, I hope you would oblige me by giving an early insertion to this in your much valued paper.

The *Sylhet Prokash* has the following :

"On Sunday, the 26th August last, at 7½ A.M., as Mr. Muspratt the Judge of Sylhet, was passing by the clock tower, he saw a Bengali of the lower class washing his face and gurgling out water from his mouth. At the sight of this, straight went the Judge to him and administered a succession of blows, cuffs and kicks. The man was thrown down on the ground. None could perceive the head and front of his offending. Mr. Muspratt is the Secretary to the local church congregation—perhaps at the moment he was on his way to church. Pious people perform many good acts on the Sabbath, and Mr. Muspratt beat a man half-dead on that auspicious day. Was this act becoming in a Judge and Church Secretary?

But the Native Press must not notice these acts of oppression, because to do so is disloyal.

THE OVERLAND MAIL says that the India and the War Offices have not yet settled the differences, which exist between the two offices concerning military claims. There is to be a Committee of Arbitration, to which the Lord Chancellor is to nominate three members and the India and War Offices are each to send a representative. This bears the promise of a settlement, and we can only hope that it will be satisfactory and final. We hope Lord Northbrook will be on this Committee.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK said that in India the difficulty of a suitor begins as soon as he obtains a decree. There was lately a typical case before the High Court Mr. Justice Jackson in reviewing a judgment of a District Judge, Mr. Peterson, says :

"He seems to have overlooked the prominent facts and features of the case, which were *that the defendant had for sixteen years, in defiance of the court's order, and as a sequel to various acts of fraud and forgery*, wrongfully retained possession of the property to which the original plaintiff and those who represented her interest were entitled, and that he was resolved by every means in his power to delay the executions of the court's decree. It seems to me very unfortunate that Mr. Peterson should have unconsciously lent himself to the furtherance of such conduct."

But what could Mr. Peterson do? It is the law which is to blame.

IT WOULD scarcely be imagined that the most passionate productions of George Sand in her earlier days were the result of milk fresh from the cow. Alfred de Musset says that during their stay together in Venice, George Sand required a quart of milk for every chapter, whilst he indulged in stronger drink, which, as he grew older, became stronger and stronger till he finished with absinthe; whilst George Sand, according to her medical adviser, died of strong coffee.

AMONG the candidates who were successful at the last Indian Medical Service Examination, we notice the names of four Natives of India, *viz.*, Babus N. Chatterji, B. L. Dutt, and D. Basu, of Bengal, and Mr. H. R. Kirtikar of Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary at Constantinople mentions the curious fact that a number of Indian Mahomedans are very badly off there. It is stated that when the war broke out zealous defenders of the faith set off from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces after selling their goods and chattels, and made their way to Stamboul, where they offered their services as volunteers to the Sultan. The Turkish Government, however, did not treat them with much enthusiasm. About 2,000 of them asked the Sultan to form an Indian corps of them, but they were mortified when they were asked by the Turkish Government, to save themselves the trouble of a separate organization joining a battalion consisting of Bashi-Bazouks and Zeibecks! Some of them, the writer adds, are thinking of returning to India.

THE SCHEME to send some Parsi cricketers to England is becoming mature. Some of the principal clubs of England have already agreed to play with them next season, and if all the other clubs agree, they intend to engage the services of one of the best professional bowlers of England, either Shaw, Hill or Ulyett. The Parsis may probably leave Bombay for England in April next, practising hard in the meantime.

THURSDAY 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon,—Ajax (L-d L-tton) and Menelaus (Col. Burne) go to the rescue of Ulysses (the Duke of Buckingham)—"the prudent Chief in sore distress they found." The Quarter Master General is the subject of the Album Portrait. We are glad to note that in this number the usual quantity of bile is not vented against the Bengali except in a few lines from Buck on the Native Press, who thus concludes :

So all we can hope
Is they'll have enough rope;
We all know what result will then follow;
But if that will not do
A sound whipping or two
Would make them their words quickly swallow.

And what if the Native Press replies—ply the whip back hard upon the back of him, who cannot shew a clean hand!

WE HAVE received a memorandum from the Bengal Government to the effect that H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan has subscribed Rs. 10,000 and the Maharaja of Mohurbhunge Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

IT NEVER RAINS BUT POURS. A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says :

"There has been heavy rain in the Mooltan District, the fall being continuous for about twenty-four hours and greater than has been experienced for many years past. The whole country is under water; and the loss of life and property is very considerable. Whole villages have been swept away in the flood, large numbers of cattle drowned, and in many places the people have been driven to take shelter on the Railway embankments. The Indus Valley Railway line has suffered much and been completely wrecked in a few places, where the rush of water was exceptionally strong. Traffic has therefore been temporarily suspended until the damage can be repaired. In the Station of Mooltan itself, the houses have been much injured. No estimate can yet be formed of the destruction of life and property in the District."

THE GOVERNMENT of Madras has collected the opinions of the district officers of the Presidency on the use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle. We give the summary below :

"The unanimous opinion of the Collectors may be stated to be that, if gradually accustomed to this food, cattle will eat the cactus with relish, and will thrive on it after a little time. Owing, however, to the great labour and consequent cost involved in its preparation, together with the extremely disagreeable nature of the labour itself, it is never likely to be largely or, indeed, all, resorted to except in times of great pressure and want of forage. The cultivators generally are much averse to its use on the ground that it causes diarrhœa and dysentery, but without sufficient ground apparently, according to the reports. In many instances, however, some impression has been made on their prejudices, though it is expected to pass away quickly."

The Government of India remarks :

"It seems clear that cattle can, after they are accustomed to this new fodder, subsist upon prickly-pear. At the same time the business of preparing the leaf for the cattle is costly and tedious. In some parts of the country the preparation of fodder from the prickly-pear plant might be suitable employment for paupers who are receiving Government relief but who cannot labour on public works."

INTELLIGENCE received from Peshawar states that the Amir of Kabul had given orders to the Commander of his troops at Daka to draw-up the whole of the troops in line to present arms to the Turkish Envoy on His Excellency's arrival in the Khaibar Pass; and had also directed the elders of the Shinwari tribe and the Maliks of the Jalalabad Ilaka to receive the Envoy with due honors at Shalman. It is also said that the Amir has directed Sardar Abdulla Jan to proceed to the village of Rutkhak with his orderlies and the Khans in attendance on him to receive there the Envoy and escort him into Kabul.

THE TEA GAZETTE says that a very destructive caterpillar has appeared in Assam, which destroys the leaves of the tea bushes in the most alarming way.

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

BRITISH BURMA is threatened with a scarcity. The native merchants, Loogyees and elders of every chief town in British Burma have petitioned the Chief Commissioner to stop the exportation of grain from the province.

IT IS stated that the whole line of Railway from Ganges to Julpigoree will be positively opened for through traffic by the 1st November next, and that the extension from the latter place to Silligoree will be ready by the 1st April 1878.

A CONTEMPORARY says : "There is a probability of disturbances in Nepaul. It appears that there are two parties in the country, one of which (probably the stronger) supports Jung Bahadoor's brother, the *de facto* Prime Minister: the other party is putting forward the claims of Jung's eldest son, and if what we hear be true, there is every probability of a very nice little civil war breaking out."

THE STATESMAN publishes a letter on the Bally drainage question "from an English gentleman of high character and ability, himself residing in the narrow strip of land between the river and the railway in which Bally and Connaghur lie." He writes as follows :

"There were no fewer than about 800 cases of fever in the village of Connaghur last month, whilst at Mookpookea, a village on the other side of the Railway, not effected by the embankment intercepting the drainage, there were 20 cases only. The action of the Government and of the Committee with Dr. Lethbridge, illustrates simply the old proverb none are so blind as those who do not wish to see. It is simply a disgrace for Government to leave the villagers in their present state. The cause of this disease is undoubtedly drainage caused by the Railway and its embankments; and the Government should remedy it, instead of appointing a commission with a hint to recommend nothing involving spending money, or getting a few zealous Government friends to throw out hints to terrify these poor people about the increased taxation they will have to submit to. In October 1876, the fever returns for this village were about 1,300. If this appeal is disregarded, the matter should go to Parliament.'

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that an accident occurred in the Campbell Medical School last Monday while the teacher of Chemistry was making an experiment. The gas bottle burst with a loud explosion, which inflicted some wounds on students, who were then sitting close by. We are happy to notice that the injuries were not serious Such accidents we fear will not cease until the laboratory and lecture-room were amalgamated.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a petition which the Secretary of the Belloore Philanthropic Association has addressed the District Magistrate of Howrah, the Commissioner of the Burdwan division and the Government on the subject of the insanitary condition of their village.

A SATKHIRA CORRESPONDENT notices with satisfaction that the affairs of the Satkhira estate under the Court of Wards have been placed on a good footing. The business of the estate is now performed in two departments, viz., Revenue and Law, the first is under the superintendent himself, and the second under a law officer, who is a pleader of great ability and experience. The result of this arrangement is that rents are collected speedily, the ryots are contented, the arrears small, and rent-suits few. But our correspondent thinks that the manager should exercise greater vigilance over some old amlah and officers of the revenue and English departments.

THE SAME WRITER says that a kind of fever of a malignant type has made its appearance in Sathkhira, which is committing great havoc.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kakinea in the Rungpore district writes that Kumar Mohimarunjun Roy Chowdry, Zemindar of Kakinea, has placed in the hands of the District Magistrate Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the Madras famine. He is also organizing a public meeting for raising subscriptions for the same purpose. A fancy fair for the encouragement of works of art and industry will be held at Kakinea under the auspices of Kumar Mohimarunjun, who will lay out about Rs. 6,000 to promote this undertaking.

SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

IN AN article in the *Contemporary Review*, for August, Mr. Curzon estimates the cost of racing in England—the direct cost without betting—at £673,950 a-year. Betting has become, Mr. Curzon thinks, "a huge social nuisance."

WE HAVE received from the Home Department a copy of the regulations for the next examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. This will be the last examination, at which candidates under 21 years will be allowed to compete.

IT IS stated that Mr. H. Bell has sent in his papers with a view to retire from the service, and that he proposes to practise at the Calcutta bar. Mr. Bell has been a friend of the people, and his retirement from the service is much to be regretted.

AN AGRA correspondent says that hundreds of villagers are forsaking their homes in the hope of getting the common necessaries of life. Jewels are brought to the market daily, but do not find ready purchasers, and are always sold for much less than their value. The bunneas at Ajmere are said to have raised the price of wheat from 16 to 10 seers in one day.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Kayasthas was held at the mansion of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur on Sunday last, Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur, presiding. The first Resolution sets forth the object of the meeting :

"That this meeting views with alarm the growing tendency on the part of certain members of the Kayastha fraternity to form matrimonial alliances and cultivate social intercourse with persons considered not within the pale of that body, but who, by holding out pecuniary or other considerations, seek to obtain admission into it, and it therefore holds it to be the sacred duty of all true-born Kyasthas, for the preservation of the purity of the blood of their order to prevent by lawful means the intrusion into its ranks of persons of questionable parentage.'

We are glad to observe that the question of the reduction of marriage expenses was also considered by the meeting. The expenses have become ruinous.

THERE WERE 297 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 8th instant and the average per thousand of population was 36. They were from fever 105, cholera 39, diarrhœa and dysentery 32, tetanus 26 and the rest from other causes.

THERE WAS a scanty rainfall all over Bengal during the week ending 8th instant. Rain is much wanted in the districts of Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshye, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Dacca, Furreedpore, Tipperah, Noakhally and the districts in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. The work of cultivation is retarded in the Dinagepore district in consequence of widespread sickness among the people. It is hoped that the rains of last week were universal and have mended matters.

A KRISHNAGHUR Correspondent thus writes to us about the mysterious death of Ramgutty Biswas,

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

near Lokenathpore factory in the sub-division of Chowadanga :

"When the case was first noticed by you, "Veritas," who seemed to be an official, intimately acquainted with the facts of it, stopped your mouth by promising an early publication of the official report thereon. Although nearly more than two months have elapsed, since his letter dated Calcutta 6th July 1877, appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 9th instant, we have not been favoured with the promised report and know nothing of the facts of the case, except the official order to prosecute Troiluck Nath Biswas and Ram Chunder Kahar, for giving false evidence in the matter Mr. Taylor of Meherpore has been ordered to proceed to Chooadanga and to sit in judgment over the two delinquents. Sundry rumours are afloat anent this prosecution. All sorts of rumours are afloat, and I may mention that the people of this district have been taken aback that while,not a line has been published by Government solving the mystery of the death, the two witnesses in question are being prosecuted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

For the convenience of Napaulese students the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University have been pleased to include Parbatia, the language of the reigning class in Napaul in their list of Indian Vernaculars in connection with the translation paper in the afternoon of the second day at the Entrance Examination. "Henceforth candidates will be permitted to translate the above-mentioned papers into Parbatia."

KUMAR RAJENDRANARAIN ROY, son of Raja Kalinarain Roy, a young man of great promise, has established a Literary Association, the object of which is to review all literary works in Bengali published every quarter, and to offer prizes to the best authors. He is the President of this Society, and Babu Kaliprosunna Ghose the Secretary. The working of this Society ought to be better known than it is at present.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Report on the Police Administration of British Burma for 1876. 2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol X. Part 3, 1877. 3. Report on the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1876-77. 4. Subda Kulpadruma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Sir Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadoor Vol 7. Nos. 11 and 12. 5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol XLVI. Part I No. II. 6. Provat Charita or a Series of Essays in Bengali, by Kaliprosunno Ghose. 7. Report of Proceedings of the Rajshaye Association in Bengali, No. 3. 8. Mahabharata in Bengali prose published and distributed gratis by Protap Chunder Roy, Nos. 9, 10 and 11. 9. "My Accounts" or the "Economist's Hand-Book." Published by Messrs. Wyman & Co.

A CORRESPONDENT from Manickgunge writes that the weather there is very fitful, sometimes cloudy and stormy, and sometimes pouring in torrents. The fall of the river is alarming, though the prospects of the crops are as yet good ; price of rice ranges from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.

A CORRESPONDENT at Atrai says that while people are busy with schemes for the alleviation of the distress in Southern India, they take no notice of what is taking place at their doors. The high price of rice has given rise to great distress. *Ous* rice is scarcely to be had at 18 kanchi seers per rupee ; the few traders in the locality are busy only with exports to Calcutta.

A FRIEND writes that in a village named Chotha Beloor in the Burdwan district the paddy-plants have been wholly destroyed by water, which covers the corn-fields all over that part of the country. It is feared that the outturn will scarcely be four annas.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of recent grain-riots at Delhi :

"On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the whole City of Delhi was in a thrill of horror and consternation at the sudden rising of the mob against the *Bunneahs* who hold large stocks of grain in hand. It appears that the *Bunneahs* made a combination in view of the threatened scarcity, and withheld retailing their grain except for exorbitantly high prices,whereupon the hungry mob in and about the city collected together in large numbers and desperately attacking with *lattics* and bamboo sticks the principal shop-keepers near Jumma-Musjeed, Kharee Bowree, Surra Dureeba, Deputygunge, and Lahore Gate *looted*, and plundered grains they found in the shops without let or hindrance. This daring loot was perpetrated in broad day-light. The Police on the spot were unable to quell the disturbance, until a considerable quantity of grain was actually robbed and wasted in the street. We have not yet been able to ascertain the actual amount of the loss sustained by the *Bunneahs*, nor heard of any measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner to prevent a recurrence of such outrages."

The *Pioneer* says that forty-seven of the rioters have been captured by the police under Major Ewart. According to telegraphic information received yesterday the disturbance has quite subsided and the city remains quiet. There was a grain riot on a smaller scale in Umballa cantonments on Thursday last, which was promptly suppressed by the Magistrate.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London September 9th.—M. Thiers funeral passed off quietly. A Vienna despatch states that Nicksics has capitulated. No further news received from Plevna, Schipka Pass, or Eastern Bulgaria.

10th.—The capitulation of Nicksics is fully confirmed. The Russian official despatch states that the army of the Czarewitch has withdrawn to new positions. On the night of the 6th, the Russians arrived before Plevna, and constructed siege works unobserved on the heights around. On the 7th they commenced the bombardment, which was continuous up to yesterday morning, when the Russian left wing occupied the southern heights with the loss of 500 men. The right wing and centre have approached to within 1,300 yards of the enemys entrenchments. A furious cannonade is kept up throughout.

10th —The Russian headquarters have been transferred to Kadenica between Bulgreni and Goredin. The headquarters of Prince Charles and the Romanian army are at Poredin. No further news of the movements of Mehemed Pacha,or Suleiman Pacha has been received, The Russian siege artillery has commenced arriving at Curukdara.

Paris, 11th September.—The trial of M. Gambetta for his speech made last month at Lille, in which he attacked Government, was concluded to-day The defendant, who was not present in Court, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 2.000 francs.

Vienna, 11th September.—At a banquet to-day at which the Emperor of Austria was present, His Majesty, in proposing the health of the Czar, spoke of him as his dear friend and ally.

London 12th September.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amounts to £135,000. A Russian official despatch states that the bombardment of Plevna was continued up to the evening of the 10th, and that the Russians had captured another height commanding the town. The Russian Cavalry have defeated the 9th Turkish Cavalry on the road to Sophia. No news received from the seat of war elsewhere.

London,13th. September —The Russians have bombarded Plevna for six days,and the town is now closely invested. Sorties have been made by the Turks, which have been repulsed. It is estimated that the combined Russian and Romanian armies before Plevna number 80,000 men and 356 guns, and that Osman Pachas forces number 60,000 men and 220 guns. The Russian have constructed a new bridge over the Danube at Nicopolis. The Slavonic journals state that the Montenegrins on the 10th instant, defeated the Turkish force which was marching to the relief of Nicksics, and that the Turkish loss was 700 men. M. Gambetta will appeal against his sentence.

13th.—A Russian official despatch states that the Russians head-quarters were removed to Poredin on the 12th. A general assault on Plevna took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, followed by desperate fighting till evening when the Russians had captured three redoubts on the southern front and a great redoubt at Grivitza. Two Russians Generals were killed and one wounded. The Russians estimate their loss at 5,000 wounded ; the number killed is unknown. At daybreak on the 12th the Russians occupied the conquered positions and heavy cannonade was maintained.

14th.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amounts to £150,000. Chief Inspector Clarke has been arrested for complicity in the Turf Frauds at the opening of the new Town Hall Birmingham. Mr. Bright in speaking of Indian Famine urged Indian Government to look beyond Military necessities of India and devote chief expenditure to Canals and Irrigation as sole means of preventing recurrence of present distress.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts Mehemed Pacha was Marching against the Russian positions on the river Jantra on the 12th and Russians was falling back. It is reported that Suleiman Pacha has crossed the Balkans and occupied village ten miles south of Gabrova. A Turkish official despatch states that on the 9th Hafiz Pacha repulsed a violent attack by Montenegrins on the Turkish positions. The Montenegrins suffered heavy loss.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the *20th September* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject ; Phosphorescence Fluorescence, &c.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture ; Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

14th September 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

IS A FAMINE TAX INEVITABLE ?

THIS is the question of the hour. The announcement that heavy famine taxation is necessary has already filled the public mind with great alarm. It is impossible to say now what will be the cost of the Famine. It is believed that already eight millions of money have been spent, and that about half a million will have to be spent per month for six months to come. This will make an aggregate of 11 millions, and if we add two millions more, to cover contingencies, perhaps we will be nearer the mark. The total will thus come to 13 millions,and as this money cannot be found from the revenue, it must be borrowed. Perhaps some portion may be met from the cash balances ; we take 10 millions at the outside as the amount to be borrowed. Now, the interest upon 10 millions at 4 per cent. will be 40 lacs per annum. Besides, it will perhaps be advisable to form a reserve famine fund, say at the rate of half a million per annum. In round numbers we take one million as the amount required to be raised by additional taxation or saved by reduction of expenditure. Now, the question is whether this one million cannot be saved by economy. We submit that this is perfectly feasible. We say this on the authority of no less a financial statesman than Lord Northbrook. His Lordship in his speech on the East India Loan Bill in the House of Lords the other day remarked : "The Military expenditure, he found, which had been 15½ millions for the four years ending 1874,had since risen to 16½ millions. That increase, he was aware, was in some measure due to the increase of pay, but then there were other items, especially in connexion with the home charges, which were susceptible of diminution, and in reference to which Sir J. Strachey stated that the Indian revenue had great burdens imposed upon it without the Indian Government being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance. A year or two ago Indian forces were employed in the Straits Settlements, and all the ordinary expenses of the troops so engaged were borne by the Government of India. According to the 56th section of the Government of India Bill such expenses, incurred outside our Indian possessions, ought not to have been borne by India except with the assent of both House of Parliament. True the charge in question was not very large, but the principle involved was one of the greatest importance." It will be seen from Lord Northbrook's remarks that the military expenditure alone admits of the reduction of a million. If the army at a cost of 15½ millions was efficient in 1874, why should it have been necessary to raise the cost by one million in two years ? Here is a large field for retrenchment. There is also room for retrenchment in other departments of the State, and perhaps none is better aware of it than the Government. If the Government will have the courage of its convictions, it may effect a great deal. None is perhaps better fitted for this work than Mr. Chapman. He has been Financial Secretary for about ten years, and he has acquired an experience in his department second to none in India. As the head of the department he will have independent authority, and will be in a position to give effect to his own views. We feel confident that Lord Lytton will give him hearty support in any reasonable scheme of retrenchment and reform he may propound.

A famine tax is not a new idea. It was broached in 1870 by Lord Mayo's Government, probably under Sir John Strachey's inspiration, on the receipt of the Report of the Orissa Famine Commission of 1866. The local Governments were invited to express their opinion as to the propriety of raising, a local famine tax, and we find from the published official papers that they were all opposed to this proposal. The Madras Government wrote as follows in reply to the circular of the Home Secretary :

In your letter under reply it is observed that State help, rendered before it has become absolutely necessary, is likely to have the effect of withering up private charity ; but this Government are strongly of opinion that special taxation for the relief of the poor would far more speedily and certainly produce this result, and with far more fatal effect ; for, in the former case, the worst that could result would be that what was no longer needed would be no longer given, while, in the latter case, the Government would have deprived the sufferers of almost indispensable assistance by introducing a measure which must inevitably be least productive when the need is greatest ; for it is not apparently contemplated that the measure of taxation should extend beyond the locality where extensive distress exists, or that more fortunate Districts should contribute for the relief of those which may be suffering.

The Bombay Government was opposed to the extension of the scheme of taxation to its own territories. The Bengal Government strongly opposed the scheme. The Government of the North Western Provinces wrote as follows :

I am to state that the Lieutenant- Governor concurs generally in the conclusions arrived at by the Board. The proposals of the Famine Commissioners would throw "the entire burden on those who are (for the time being) least able to bear even a part of it ;" and as they are not of a practical nature, there would probably be little advantage in discussing them further.

Nor is the Lieutenant-Governor in favor of a "relief cess." The evil must, as heretofore, be grappled with as it arises. The remedy sketched at the close of the Board's letter is one which has already been acted largely upon. In the late famine, the Local Road and Ferry Funds were, to a very considerable extent, appropriated to affording labour relief. For the support of the remainder, the Government must be prepared to do whatever private charity leaves undone, the budget of each year being so adjusted as to meet all pressing necessities by curtailing other expenditure, by increasing or inventing taxation, if possible, or, in the last resort, possibly by raising a loan and spreading it over the surpluses of more favorable years.

The Punjab Secretary wrote, "after the most careful consideration of the suggestions of the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor would entirely deprecate the imposition of any general poor rate or the imposition of any local taxes for the relief of distress at the time when the distress exists." The Government of the Central Provinces remarked as follows:

"With regard to the first of these questions the Officiating Chief Commissioner would submit that a change of principle is not desirable, and that the rule which at present obtains is as good as could be devised. Assuming this rule to be that when distress of an aggravated nature shows itself, the State provides employment for those who are willing to work for a mere subsistence, and leaves to private charity the task of finding food for those who are unable to work at all; Colonel Keatinge cannot conceive any rule of general application to be more satisfactory, if only it could be supplemented by some arrangement whereby, the State could secure interest on the capital which it has to expend. Visitations of famine are after all not of frequent occurrence and, after giving his best consideration to the subject, Colonel Keatinge comes to the conclusion that legislation is not at present required. He would however, suggest that, with a view to define unmistakably the province of Local Governments in times of famine, it might be well to announce in an *executive* order that, on the occurrence of distress, State will supply the funds needed to employ the mass of the people on mere subsistence rates on *bona fide* public works, while it will fall to the Local Governments to provide for the repayment of a fair interest on the capital so advanced, and also to organise all charitable work and expenditure of an unremunerative character. Local Governments thus forewarned would prepare for each District projects to works to be executed on the first outbreak of distress, and would have the highest incentive to making them remunerative in the knowledge that, if they proved unproductive, the task of providing the interest on capital expended would involve fresh local taxation.

It will be seen from the preceding paragraph that Colonel Keatinge would not propose to make any distinction between "extraordinary poverty and want affecting considerable classes of the rural population," and "the most extreme famine affecting the majority of the people." When distress occurs exceeding the power of private charity to cope with, then, whatever its degree and whether it affect the rural or urban population, or both, Colonel Keatinge would deal with it on the principle explained above.

The proposal of the Orissa Commissioners to provide for all but most extreme distress by local taxation, appears to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to be of doubtful expediency. Apart from the undeniable hardships of imposing new taxation in a time of general distress, Colonel Keatinge is convinced—and he might cite his own experience in the famine-stricken parts of Central India in support of his opinion—that every attempt to tax the rich and well-to-do classes must produce an immediate and pernicious effect in stopping private charity."

It will be seen from the above that the local Governments were opposed to the proposed scheme of taxation for famine relief. The arguments which they then urged hold equally good on the present occasion.

ENGLAND AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

ACCORDING to Reuter Manchester suggests that in the present crisis "India should be helped by the Imperial treasury." This suggestion coming from Manchester has a great significance. England has already nobly responded to the appeal from Madras; she has opened her purse-strings promptly and liberally, and the suggestion that she should help India with contributions from the Imperial Treasury is in keeping with the generous spirit, which animates the great British nation on the present occasion. But this is not a new suggestion. In 1874 the present Premier of England made a similar suggestion with regard to the Bengal Famine of that year. Then there was a large surplus in the English Treasury, and Mr. Disraeli suggested that it should be applied to the relief of India. He said: "We have been distracted during the last two or three weeks by the announcement of a speculative surplus, which is to accrue after waiting a not inconsiderable time; but really when I heard of these discussions between different classes and parties in this country as to how they were to divide the surplus—how it was to be apportioned, how the plunder was to be shared—I could not help thinking that there were circumstances going on in this great Empire which perhaps ought to make us pause in our schemes of aggrandisement and division of the spoil (cheers), and that perhaps there were claimants for the amount of this speculative surplus of a much more powerful character than our own comparatively miserable interest." The remarks which preceded this suggestion were so important that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing them. We give them below:

"Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in politics so difficult as for a Government to undertake to feed a people. Philosopher indeed, who decide on all subjects upon abstracts, principles, have laid it down that under no circumstances should such an office be undertaken by a Government. It is said that the moment a Government enters the market as a purchaser with the view of feeding a nation all private dealers disappear, because it is impossible for a private dealer to compete with a purchaser who does not seek a profit. It is said on the other hand, that if private dealers interfere, a Government has the advantage of a monopoly, and being the only purchaser must necessarily obtain very great means. But we must remember—this that the moment a Government undertakes to feed a people, although the Government may have no competitor in the market the Government is obliged to give any price for the food that is demanded. The Government has no option the moment it publicly undertakes that duty; nor should we forget that commerce is by no means merely an affair of gross purchase. It is an affair also of trader's skill and of established connexion; and a Government that undertakes to feed a people, that thinks it can do it by going into the market merely to purchase will often find that its resources are extremely limited—that with boundless capital it can obtain, comparatively speaking, very scanty supplies, and in the distribution of them it will encounter difficulties unknown to the private trader. (Cheers.) Now, these are all considerations which should be fairly put before the country before it condemns the Government of India for its assumed *laches* in some of these respects. I say assumed, because at present we are left very much in the dark as to what the Government are doing or mean to do. All we know for certain is the dire calamity that prevails and is increasing. (Cheers.) But I have confidence yet that the Government will show that they have made very great preparations for this terrible calamity. (Cheers.) I hope to hear by the next accounts that the Government have shown that they have accumulated supplies which are pouring into the famished and starving Provinces (Cheers.) I have confidence we shall hear that: but, at the same time, I must express my regret to find that in India the labour test has been introduced as the test for obtaining relief; for I am convinced it is one not suited to the population to which it is extended, and that great suffering must be the consequence if the Government persist in the scheme. (Hear, hear.) It hardly answered in Ireland. How can we expect it to answer in a population such as we have now to deal with in India, of different castes, most of physically delicate and weak? And when we hear of women of high caste absolutely obliged to go to the public works in order that they may do that which they never did in their lives—labour to obtain sustenance—it is impossible not to believe that the consequence will be of the most distressing character. (Hear.) Now, the general rule of political economists upon this subject must be received with respect, but with very great reserve and caution. We have had in our own experience some knowledge of the subject in the unhappy events that occurred in Ireland 25 years ago. It was then first decided by the Government that they should not in any way interfere with the enterprise of the private trader. In some portions of Ireland, where ther ewere private traders, the regulations of the Government answered very well, and there was a fair supply of food and a tolerably skilful distribution of it, but in the West of Ireland, where there were no merchants, no traders, no chapmen, what was the consequence? There was neither food nor distribution. When furnished by the Government there was no class which could distribute it. You know what horrible consequences ensued in Ireland. But if you turn to India, if you think of the circumstances you have to deal with in India, where you have a province with a population greater than that of the chief European kingdoms—as great as Great Britain itself—when you remember that character of that population, when you remember that there is a portion of it not less than Ireland itself where absolute starvation is now prevailing among millions of the inhabitants, you must see at once that the rules of political economy, though they may abstractedly be perfectly right must not be rigidly adhered to, or you may have the satisfaction of feeling at the end that you have done everything which a Government, according to the principles of political economy, was justified in doing, and yet you may have to account for the loss of millions of lives (Cheers.)"

The crisis is now far graver in Madras than it was in Bengal in 1874. The Government of India, though it at first pursued a rather niggardly policy, has now thoroughly awakened itself to its responsibilities. Of course India is quite able to meet her own wants. If the Government of India would not shrink but boldly enforce economy, we are satisfied that there would be no necessity for additional taxation. We discuss this question in a separate article. But the suggestion of Manchester that England should help India from the imperial treasury is very important. It shews that Manchester regards the interests of England and India to be identical, that the great cottonopolis fully recognizes the imperial responsibilities of the governing country. If the subjects of the Empress of India die for want of food, it is obviously the duty of the Sovereign to save them from starvation and death, never mind from what source the revenues are to come. The feeling, which has prompted this suggestion, is truly noble, and ought to evoke the warmest gratitude from the people of India. But the best way England can shew her solicitude for the welfare of her Indian dependency is in our humble opinion not a donation from the imperial treasury but a fair adjustment of India's claims upon the English exchequer. There are charges incurred in India chiefly for the exigencies of English policy in the East. We will not reopen the question whether India should have been made to pay for the Persian War or the China War or the Abyssinian War or for the suppression of the late revolt in the Straits Settlements. None has argued this question more ably and fully than Mr. Robert Knight. If a debtor and creditor account were made up between England and India under this head, it would be found that England owes millions of money to India. Of course it would be idle to expect that England would now recognize the debt or repay it. But she ought to have no objection to the adjustment of the military and Home charges of India on a fair and equitable basis. Lord Northbrook lately pointed out in what respects some of these charges ought to be transferred to the English treasury. Then why should not England bear a part of the military expenditure of India? She pays for the cost of the troops in the colonies, and why India alone should be exceptionally treated? Then she maintains at her own cost the Colonial Office, which is charged with the same duties that devolve upon the India Office. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the English tax-payers could be fairly charged for the maintenance of the Colonial Minister, why could not they be asked to maintain similarly the Indian Minister? The one is as much an imperial charge as the other.

We appeal to Manchester on this subject. The Manchester men constitute a powerful party in the House of Commons. In many instances they lead public opinion in England. They have a direct interest in India. They have often professed sympathy with the people of India. They have given a noble proof of their sympathy in the present crisis in Madras. Their suggestion that England should help India from the imperial treasury has proceeded from self-same sympathy. And if they will but espouse the cause of poor India, and vindicate her claims upon the English exchequer, we feel confident that our cries will be heard. The burden, which is growing upon India, has already become too heavy, and it cannot be just that England should make India pay what ought in common fairness to be borne by herself. If India constitutes the brightest jewel in the diadem of England, it is her own interest to protect and improve it. We do not want favour but justice. Let a Royal Commission be appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of India upon the English Treasury, and if the Commission be fairly constituted, comprising competent representatives of both the countries, we are quite willing to abide by their decision. If Manchester will promote the appointment of such a Commission, she will have paid the debt which she undoubtedly owes to India.

THE FRONTIERS TO THE FRONT.

THERE was a lively debate in the House of Commons on our Frontier policy. Mr. Grant Duff, who originated the debate, described it to be the policy of "frontiers to the front." He said, "the object of the present policy was to keep frontier affairs to the front; whereas, in his judgment, they should be kept in the background." He held that a permanent occupation

of Quetta was undesirable for several reasons. "In the first place, it was a triumph given to the most aggressive school of Indian politicians. In the second place, it would be very expensive. In the third place it would add to the duties already very considerable, of our not too large Army. In the fourth place, it exposed us to the necessity of having in the middle of the worst weather in the year to send up for reinforcements across some of the very worst country in the East. In the fifth place, as implying virtual annexation, it could not be agreeable to Khelat. In the sixth place, it excited the jealousies of the Affghans; and, lastly it exposed the Viceroy to have his hand again forced by the extreme party who, the first time that Russia made any forward move in Central Asia, would assuredly clamour for advance to Kandahar, and ultimately to Herat." He openly charged Lord Salisbury with the present "forward" policy. He said, "it was clear that all this Asiatic imbroglio at least was his personal policy. The mischievous activity of the India Government arose from the orders given to Lord Lytton before he started for India. As far as he was personally concerned, he should have thought that if the Government was to pick out for the office of Viceroy an eminent man whose life had hitherto been devoted to diplomacy, the wise course would be to impress upon him the very small part that diplomacy played in Indian affairs when compared with administration, and how, when there was a field for diplomacy, it was chiefly for that kind of quasi-diplomacy—nearly half administrative—which was applicable to English intercourse with Native States. The present Viceroy had abilities equal to anything. Perhaps no man of finer genius had ever occupied his august position. Had Lord Salisbury, instead of encouraging him to waste much of his strength on these frontier questions, encouraged him to bring his fresh intelligence to bear on internal matters, and on our relations with the Native States, great and excellent results might have been produced, for which they might look in vain, if his thoughts were wandering to the Oxus and that Jaxartes (Hear, hear.)" Lord George Hamilton gave an adroit reply. He fathered the whole Khelat policy upon Lord Northbrook. He remarked:

"When Lord Lytton arrived in India we had broken off relations with Khelat; our agent had been withdrawn, and our subsidy had been withheld. Our merchants were unable to trade, for the great outlet to Central Asia was blocked. In Affganistan our relations certainly had not improved in cordiality, for what reason it was unnecessary to say; but the Ameer of Affganistan had refused to receive the £100,000 which the Indian Government annually paid to him. Lord Lytton went out with a full knowledge of the importance of establishing friendly relations with these two neighbouring Sovereigns. He knew that the question of Central Asian politics had passed from a local to a Imperial phase. He was also aware that owing to the unsettled state of affairs, considerable agitation existed all along our borders; he was under the impression that there was considerable amount of external and foreign intrigue going on; and he endeavoured to come to some settlement by which those relations should be improved. Our relations with Khelat had got into such a state towards the end of 1875, that Sir William Merewether wrote to Lord Northbrook that there were only three courses open to us—first, to break off all relations with Khelat, and allow the state of anarchy then existing to continue. But that was a course which the Indian Government could not agree to because constant feuds disturbed the tranquillity of our border. The next course which Sir William suggested was that we should occupy Khelat and annex it. That was a course wholly contrary to our Indian policy, and which Lord Northbrook declined. The third course was that a responsible agent should be sent to mediate between the contending parties and establish more amicable relations.

"Major Sandeman accordingly mediated between the Sirdars and the Khan, tranquillity was established, and the Bolan Pass was opened to trade. Major Sandeman, having effected the purpose for which he was sent, wrote to the Government of India, stating the result of his action, and expressed a hope that our intervention might be successful. The escort of 986 men who had accompanied Major Sandeman, who were all natives, were sent to Quettah; but the mere fact that the force was under 1,000 men of itself showed that they were not sent for aggressive purposes. He therefore hoped the House would dismiss from their minds the idea that either aggression or annexation was intended."

His Lordship then adverted to Lord Northbrook's proposal to create a frontier province. He said, "Lord Northbrook had joined Scinde with the Punjab, making a territory larger than the North-West Provinces"; and to lighten the onerous duties of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, as well as to avoid the inconvenience of frontier questions passing through the local Government to the Supreme Government, Lord Lytton proposed to take a slice off the Punjab and to place it under a Frontier Commissioner with two Sub-Commissioners directly subject to the central authority at Calcutta. There was much to be said for and against this scheme, which was under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and when he came to a decision upon it, the papers should be issued; but it would be premature to present them without his deliberate opinion." His Lordship added: "If there was an appearance of departure from our past policy, there was no departure from the principles underlying that policy, but only a change in the method of carrying them out." By far the most important statement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Stafford Northcote said:

"My hon. friend the member for the Elgin Burghs spoke of two schools of policy on this question—the school which advocates what I may call a forward policy, and the opposite school which thinks that we should keep well within our present frontier. I have always myself leaned to the second school. I have always demurred to the idea that the best way to meet danger was to advance beyond our own frontier. I have always maintained that the true line for us is to strengthen ourselves within our own frontiers by a combination of measures moral and material (hear, hear). I believe myself that the first and most important of all the measures that we can take with that view is to improve in every possible way the Government and the condition of the people, and to conciliate as much as possible the affections and confidence of those whom we rule (hear, hear). I believe that it is most important that we should husband in every possible way the resources of the country. I also believe that it is of much more importance that we should do all that we can to complete our internal lines of communication, so that we may be able to proceed rapidly to any point where we may be threatened, than that we should attempt to extend our frontiers and weaken ourselves by an unwise advance. In all these things I believe that there is no change whatever in the policy of her Majesty's present Government.

Sir Stafford, however, admitted the necessity for a change of policy:

"We have heard about intrigues, and we are asked to produce the evidence of the intrigues. But it is not the intrigues which actually go on that we need regard. It is the rumours—the belief in intrigues—the suspicions which are caused that something is going on—that the influence of some great power is advancing, that the influence of the England, is waning, and that our time is drawing near an end—these things have a prejudicial effect, and may have a most disastrous effect upon our condition in India. It is necessary therefore that we should have a policy of our frontier in order that we may take note of what is going on there and meet the mischief to which I have referred; and steps which may not at one time have been desirable, it may now be necessary to adopt with regard to the advance to Quetta. I should say that if it had been made for military purpose it would have been a false move. But if the relations of our Government and the Government of Khelat are of such a character as to demand thatwe should take some step there to improve and regulate those relations—if it is right and desirable that we should send an envoy to Khelat and that the envoy should be accompanied with a sufficient guard—I am not disposed to think that the despatch of an envoy under these circumstances is at variance with the principle of thepolicy which I have described.

Sir Stafford thus defended the imperialization of the frontier policy:

"If you leave these matters to be regulated entirely by the Lieutenant-Governors of particular districts without the supervision of the Government of India and of the Imperial Government, you run the risk of a Lieutenant-Governor taking steps on his own authority which may commit the Government to a course of proceeding which it would not itself have adopted. The more difficult the relations between you and your neighbours, the more desirable it is that you should have this policy under the command and control of the supreme Government of India and of the Secretary of State in Council. That is, I apprehend, the reason why the Government are anxious to make changes in the administrative conditions and regulations of our frontier provinces. There seems to be good reason for making a change in that respect. It is most inconvenient that one portion of the frontier should be under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and another under the Commissioner of Scinde, and it is a double inconvenience when a special officer is appointed to look after frontier arrangements. You have a division of authority which is likely to lead to complications and difficulties, and it is very desirable to avoid dangers of that character.

We agree with Sir Stafford Northcote in the main. But we cannot help saying that he was not quite frank about the military occupation of Khelat. The object of stationing troops at Quetta is nothing less than that of holding Khelat by the sword. Such a course might be absolutely necessary in the exigencies of the imperial policy in the East. The only question is whether it is safe to extend our frontier line; it is manifest that our Government cannot rely upon the Khan for the pacification of the disturbing elements at Khelat, and that unless he is backed by our bayonets he cannot be expected to retain his hold upon his Sirdars. But if it means only an armed protection of the Khelat and not ultimate annexation of his state, the question we admit assumes a different aspect.

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN MAURITIUS.

THE agitation made about three years ago for the amelioration of the condition of Indian Immigrants in the Mauritius seems to have produced some good effect. The Government now takes a more active interest in the welfare of the laborers than it used to do before. A case was lately tried before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Flacq, which shews that the Government has at last awakened itself to its duty. In this case a cooly complained against certain planters stating that from the 14th March to the 21st March last the defendants "failed to furnish him with proper medical care, or to provide the articles or the proper amount of the articles stipulated for in his contract of service and ill-used him, the complainant." In the institution of this complaint the Officers of Government assisted, in its first prosecution the Protector of Immigrants endeavoured to intervene directly, and in the trial the complainant's cause was conducted by a leading barrister especially retained by the Government in his interest. The Magistrate remarks, "no doubt the interest which the Executive Government may take in this case by no means attaches to Mamode Saib personally, and alone, but that solicitude which has been shown is felt for the whole of the Indians on defendants' estate, and the object to be aimed at was doubtless the obtaining of a thorough enquiry into the treatment of all the sick among the complainant's fellow-laborers." His worship continues: "The defendants have however defeated this object by every lawful means in their power. The Protector's intervention was objected to and over-ruled, and the appearance of Counsel for the complainant was opposed until the complainant personally expressed a wish to have his assistance. The complainant was discharged from the estate after the plaint was entered, and before service of summons on the defendants, whether with, or without knowledge that the plaint had been entered does not appear, but in the absence of proof that defendants knew that Mamode Saib had entered a complaint the presumption is, they had no such knowledge until the summons was served on them. The complaint was received in the Clerk's Office on the 3rd May, 1877, and the summonses were served on the estate on the 18th May, and in the interval the complainant was discharged. Whether defendants did, or did not know of the pending complaint when they cancelled the contract, they afterwards sought to avail themselves of the fact by urging it as a bar to all further proceedings. I decided that it did not operate as a stay of all proceeding inasmuch as the consent given by complainant to his discharge, did not constitute a waiver of his remedies against the defendants for wrong done during his period of service. From my ruling on that point all rights of appeal have been expressly reserved to defendants. During the whole of these proceedings the defendants have objected to the enquiries extending one iota beyond the precise limits of time mentioned in the plaint, and further than the particular matters which form complainant's own personal interest in the case." So far we think the defendants were right, because a general enquiry could not be made on a personal complaint.

The finding of the Magistrate is as follows:

"I find it proved however that on two days at least out of the eight he got no food and was allowed to be helpless in his camp nearly a mile from the Hospital where no daily visits discovered him, and no means of transport were furnished to him, to take him to hospital.

I find that on the other six days he was ordered by the Doctor one pound of rice daily, and received (if indeed he received anything) certainly not more than 14 oz. or ½ contract rations daily. Thus not getting by 2 oz. daily what the Doctor ordered. I find that on the same days he was unlawfully cut his ½ rations or 14 oz. daily. On the 19th I find that he was entitled to his whole rice rations as stipulated in his contract in addition to the soup, which I must presume he got by the Doctor's order, there being no evidence to the contrary. On that day the Doctor says he ought not to have eaten rice. I am not of opinion that he should have had it on that day, but when the next distribution of rations took place, viz., on 24th, he was entitled to get full rations yet received nothing. I think that, on all the foregoing

findings the defendants must be held to have failed to deliver the prescribed amount of the stipulated articles of food mentioned in the contract.

I find also that by leaving the complainant, more than once, in a camp at a distance from hospital, when epidemic fever was raging and over 60 men were in hospital, without succour from the Infirmarian or means of transport to Hospital, by failing to employ sufficient assistants to look after the sick in and out of Hospital, the building in use being then wholly insufficient for the number of patients, the defendants have failed to furnish "proper medical care" as stipulated for in the contract. Lastly it appears to me clear that had the defendants continued to act in accordance with the requirements made by Government in 1876 and fulfilled their promises as to visits in camps, feeding in hospital, and cutting of rations, the present case would never have arisen. They have failed in each of the matters they were specially warned to attend to. They had the benefit of this caution and there is no reason why deliberate breach of contract should not be visited with a somewhat severe penalty, although the value of the articles of food not delivered is comparatively trifling. To give the defendants their right to appeal I must adjudge a penalty of over £2, or Rs.20, as this is a case between master and servant. I have no power to order compensation and a penalty at the same time. I have to consider how far the wrongs done to complainant have affected him alone. It is not open to me to avenge the possible wrongs of others at the same time. I must take also into consideration that the costs in this case will amount to a considerable sum.

I therefore award a fine of thirty Rupees with costs of this complaint, to be paid by the defendants, under Art, 8 of the Order in Council of 7th Sept. 1838, Cap. 4, Sect 7, and Art 13 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862, and I inform the defendants that they have a right to appeal against this judgment according to law."

Comments on the above are superfluous. We doubt whether the poor cooly would have been able to carry the case to a satisfactory issue, if the Government Protector had not helped him. Although a general enquiry could not be made by the Magistrate upon the complaint of a single individual regarding himself, the Government we hope will do what the Magistrate was obliged to leave undone. We hope the active interest, which the Government of the Mauritius is now taking in the welfare of the immigrants, will have a wholesome effect upon the planters.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.

THE veil has at last been uplifted. Light has at last been let in upon some of the dark recesses of the Post Office. The public have long been crying for a commission of enquiry into the doings of some of the Post Office officials, but as usual the Government turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the public. But the High Court has done the work of a Commission. A case lately came before Mr. Justice Macpherson, which at once shews what necessity there is for a root and branch reform of the Post Office. In a clear and luminous judgment he has set forth the facts of the case. We propose to notice the salient points of the case.

One Woomachurn Mitter since dead accommodated Sarodaprosaud Ghosal the treasurer to the Post Office with two pieces of Government promissory notes for Rs. 1000 and 500 respectively under a solemn engagement entered into between them that Saroda will purchase and give other papers of equal value if by chance the said papers be lost or if any person take them on account of Saroda's debts. The whole amount of security deposit tendered by Saroda was Rs. 5,000, which consisted of several pieces of Government promissory notes, all which had been converted in September 1874 into one note without the knowledge of Woomachurn Mitter, which remained in the custody of the Post Master General of Bengal as Saroda's security. In 1875 Woomachurn Mitter died, leaving his wife and sons as his heirs. In November 1875 the plaintiffs' attorney had given notice to the Post Master of Calcutta, Mr. W. Alpin, that his clients had a claim on two pieces of Government promissory notes, which under an agreement had been made over by Woomachurn Mitter to Saroda, and he was requested not to part with the two papers nor give any more interest to Saroda. The attorney further enclosed a copy of the receipt which the Post Master General had granted for the papers. The Post Master Mr. Alpin neither acknowledged the notice nor took any action with reference to it except warning Saroda that such a notice had been received. Saroda himself had a similar notice from the same attorney. In December 1876 Saroda resigned his treasurership for reasons not mentioned, and he was provided by Mr. Alpin with another appointment in the Post Office on smaller pay without any security. In the same month only a week after Saroda's resignation of treasurership and re-appointment to another post a sort of holy alliance was formed between Mr. Alpin, the Post Master, Mr. Meritt, the Deputy Post-Master, Mr. D'Cruz, Head-Assistant, Chundee Churn Dutt, Post office contractor, and Saroda, under which Saroda had agreed to assign over to Chundee Churn Dutt his security deposit of Rs. 5000 on condition of Chundee Churn's paying off Saroda's liabilities. These liabilities aggregated more than Rs. 5,000, and the parties named above were some of Saroda's creditors, whom Chundee Churn was also to pay. On the date the assignment deed was executed Saroda gave an official intimation to the Post Master of the transaction, and a similar one had also been given by Chundee Churn himself. The reader will be able to form his opinion on the merits of the case by noticing its important features as exhibited in the judgment of the High Court. When the Registrar of the Court under orders of the Court wrote to the Post Master informing him that all the papers originally deposited by Saroda are attached, the Post Master, Mr. Alpin, stated in reply "that the defendant does not hold on account of Sarodaprosaud Ghosal the Government promissory notes you mention." When the plaintiffs' attorney asked for more detailed information as to these papers and stated that those belonging to his clients had been merely lent by Wooma Churn Mitter to Saroda for the purpose of being given as his security to the Post Office and that to prevent their being withdrawn the defendant Saroda had handed over the Post Master's original receipt Mr. Alpin replied that "the promissory notes you mention were in September 1874 at Sarodaprosad Ghosals' request cancelled at the Bank of Bengal." In January 1877 the plaintiffs' attorney ascertained by search at the Bank of Bengal that the original papers had been consolidated and converted into one paper in the name of the Post Master General of Bengal and at the same time discovered that it was alleged that the paper had been assigned to Chundee Churn Dutt. We will not trouble the reader with details of the several processes issued except to say that the Post Master General admitted the conversion of the papers into one paper and submitted to such order as the Court might think fit to pass. The other defendant Chundee Churn Dutt pleaded the assignment for valuable consideration, alleging that he had made all the payments he had promised to make, and further urged that Saroda was quite competent to make the assignment when he made it, and that the plaintiffs had no lien on the pormissory note. When the case came on for the settlement of issues, the Government was discharged from the suit on bringing into court the new paper for Rs. 5000, and the Court directed that the costs of Government should be paid by the plaintiffs. The learned Judge observes, "that order was made by me in entire ignorance of the interest which the Post Master of Calcutta and other principal officers of that office had in the matter. Had I then known what their official and private connection with this Government paper had been I should certainly not have directed the plaintiffs to pay the Government any costs." In reference to other matters which came before the court the Judge came to the conclusion "that Chundee Churn had not seen of the plaintiff's claim; that he is not the assignee for value of this Government paper; that the assignment to him was not a *bona fide* transaction in any sum, *but was the result of arrangement between Sarodapersad, Chundeechurn Mr. Alpin and others employed in the Post Office to get hold of this paper and apply it to their own purpose.* I regret that I should be driven to this painful and serious a conclusion, but on the evidence I can come to no other."

Let us look at the case as it stands on Mr. Alpin's evidence before the Court as set forth in the judgment.

Mr. Alpin, being the head of the Calcutta Post Office, used to allow his pay to pass through the hands of Saroda the treasurer, who was his accountant and cash-keeper. Here we may mention that Mr. Alpin had been especially indented from the Punjab to reform rumoured abuses in the Bengal Post Offices, and that several native officers were dismissed or removed on the score of irregularities reported by him. But let that pass. Curiously enough Mr. Alpin did not discover until November last that Saroda was indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 400 and upwards. Again, when he received notice of plaintiffs' claim from their attorney he suppressed the fact and acted as if no such notice had been served. The only action he took upon it was to have a private conversation with Saroda, who then magnanimously admitted debts owed by him to Messers. Alpin, Merritt, D'Cruz and others. Though Saroda was not indebted to Government nor charged so far as we could see with any misconduct, he all at once resigned his appointment. Then followed the consultation of Saroda and Chundee Churn with Mr. Alpin about the proposed assignment and about debts if any owed by Saroda to Government, and also Mr. Alpin's disclosure of his own account. Whilst all this took place there was no communication of notice of plaintiffs' claims received by Mr. Alpin. And the Court very justly remarks "that it is necessary for the defendant Chundee Churn's case that Alpin should deny having told him of the plaintiffs' claim But if that denial be (and on the whole evidence I have difficulty in believing that it is) that Mr. Alpin is in this disagreeable position, that, whereas he had official notice of the plaintiffs' claim, and whereas he knew that Chundee Churn proposed to take over the note under an arrangement by which Alpin, Meritt, and D'Cruz were to be paid off, *he (Alpin) considered it consistent with his duty as a public officer and as a man of ordinary honesty, to keep back from Chundee Churn the fact that he, as Post Master of Calcutta, had been served with a formal notice asserting a claim which, if true, was a valid legal claim, in respect of a substantial portion of the Government paper in question.*" Mr. Alpin, however, said that as a matter of fact he did not say anything about the notice of November, and on the 15th he gave a formal receipt for Rs. 519 owed by Saroda, though the amount was paid a few days later, but Chundee Churn in his evidence said that he made the payment on the day the receipt was granted. He threw on Mr. Gribble's shoulders the responsibility of the letter he wrote to the registrar to say that "this defendent does not hold the Government promissory notes on account of Saroda you mention." He says that this was written under Mr. Gribble's instructions after he had explained the case to him, but he admits that "this explanation did not comprise the important facts that he had been served with a notice of claim and that an arrangement had with his consent been come to for making over the note to Chundee Churn who had in consideration thereof paid or agreed to pay certain sums to himself, (Alpin) and Merritt."

With reference to the re-appointment of Saroda the Court remarks. "This re-appointment of Sarodapersaud, supposing it to have been in any degree honestly made, shews that there was no necessity for his resigning his Treasurership, save the necessity of getting hold of the Government paper for Rs. 5000." Mr. Alpin affected ignorance of the assignment until the date of his signing the receipt for his money. This he said to the Court on examination, though he had said before that he had seen the receipt five days before his signing it, but the cross-examination elicited the truth about the matter. It is no wonder if the Court came to the conclusion that on Mr. Alpin's own evidence the case for the defence was suspicious and bad. But it looks worse when the rest of the evidence is considered along with Mr. Alpin's. Mr. Alpin and his co-adjutor Mr. Merritt, both positively asserted on oath that they signed the receipts for their money five days before actual payment, but Chundee Churn who paid the money

swore that he got the receipts the moment payment was made.

We have referred above to the suspicious character of the debts alleged to have been owed by Saroda, we will here cite one fact which tends to confirm this suspicion. Mr. D'Cruz, one of Mr. Alpin's right hand men said, that he had paid a certain sum of Rs. 400 to one Rodrigues owed by Saroda. Rodrigues himself denies having received any such payment except what was owed to Messrs. Brown & Co., stable keepers. He said he never received that sum on the 15th December or at any time, but that the several payments made through him amounted to more than Rs. 400. Chundee Churn said that he had paid Mr. D'Cruz on account of several debts Rs. 947 on the 15th December, but it appeared that Mr. D'Cruz had written to Rodrigues that Saroda had paid his Rs. 400 on the 14th December. There was a debt of Rs. 149 owing to Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and & Co., this amount though included in the payment of Rs. 947 paid to Mr. D'Cruz was not paid before April. May we ask *en passant* whether these debts to Messrs. Brown & Co. and Mackenzie Lyall and Co., were Saroda's own debts? Very naturally the Judge infers that he cannot find that any sum of Rs. 947 was really paid to Mr. D'Cruz on the 15th of December. The Court was convinced that "there was no real assignment for valuable consideration such as is alleged." One important ground for the suspicion was the entries in Chundee Churn's book, where the payments were entered as made on the 12th December, though Chundee said that the assignment was completed and the payments made on the 15th. Again, Chundee Churn in his affidavit stated that he had paid only to Parbutty Churn Mookerjee Rs. 1,300 on account of Saroda's debt, but this Parbutty, though one of Chundee's witnesses, denied having received any such payment or holding any promissory note from Saroda for that sum. What strikes us as incomprehensible is that Chundee Churn should take upon his shoulders debts for a heavier amount than Rs. 5000 in receipt of a paper for Rs. 5000, which might fetch less after deduction of discount. The Court justly remarks that "it believes this much, that Sarodapersaud wanted to get hold of this paper, and on receipt of the attorney's letters of November determined to do so speedily, and that Alpin and Merritt and D'Cruz had claims on him, and were ready to assist, on condition of their being themselves provided for. Beyond that I do not believe the case made out by Chundee Churn". What again puzzles us is that officers drawing Rs. 500, 300 and 250 respectively should be so flush of cash and so forgetful of their accounts that they should not discover until the last moment that the treasurer owed one Rs. 419, another Rs. 1888, and the third Rs. 947 or so. The case as might be expected has attracted the notice of Government and it is stated that the Director General has set on foot an enquiry into the matter. The public watch with great interest the progress of this enquiry. The task of Government has been greatly simplified by the judgment of the High Court. That judgment shews the necessity of a thorough reform in the Post Office, and we hope Mr. Monteath will resolutely put his shoulders to the wheel.

THE LONDON DETECTIVES.

A VERY interesting case is going on in London, in which serious charges have been preferred against some of the metropolitan detectives. We regret we have not space for the whole of the proceedings, but we give below the gist of the evidence of convict Kurr:

"Witness.—My father was a baker. At 13 I was a clerk on the South-Eastern Railway. I ran away and took to racing. I was then about 14. I have been in other employment. I had a year of racing, and backed horses at the racing clubs in London, and paying the usual deposits. At 15 I was in a money-lending firm—the Westminister Investment Company. I think it was called, but I forget. It was in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, close to your residence. (Laughter.) I was a clerk in the firm. It was a society of gentlemen. A person named Raynes employed me. I was there a year, perhaps two. I left there because the firm shut up. Raynes was the manager of the company. After that I took to racing again, and I have been doing it ever since, I believe. I began defrauding the public in the year when I first knew Meiklejohn, in 1871 or 1872. I began with a racing office in the St. John-street-road, City-road. It was a racing swindle. I was the swindler. I advised persons to back horses that had no chance of winning. I advertised in the name of Brandon, and offered to give information for a small fee. I invented the information. It was a paying affair, but I did not make much by it. I carried it on seven or eight months. The public were willing to trust me. I think, but the Press wouldn't. They declined my advertisements. I think "Gardener and Co." was my next venture, at Edinburgh. It was a similar office. Murray and I were in that affair, and we had a clerk named Eustace. There were warrants out against us, and Eustace was apprehended. It was not a successful venture. I might have been required to keep out of the way. I think the next venture was in New York. That was similar to the Walter and Murray business, and you know all about that, as you were in it. Murray and a man named Griffith were with me in that venture. The New York Police were bribed by a man named Clarke, but not to a large extent. It was to send a telegraph to the Liverpool police to arrest a man on his arrival in England. I don't who know he was, but I know he escaped with some money and another man's wife, and he could not be stopped under the Extradition Treaty. I was not serving the ends of justice, and did not profess to; but it was a wrong thing for the police to do without proper authority. I did it for Mr. Rye. I had formed the acquaintance of Rye in New York, and his wife bolted with a man I did not know, carrying £400 with her. Captain Irvine, of the New York Police, was bribed to send the telegram. He was suspended, and has since been dismissed for having taken bribes in a bank forgery case. There were no other ventures over there. On my return to England, in 1873, I had to settle the old affair. I was charged then with "falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition." That was the Scotch form of putting it.' My next racing firm was in Glasgow, and was carried on in St. Enoch's-square. It was carried on by Bale, Street, and myself. It lasted three months, and we made £6,000 or £7,000 by it. The money was made by inducing persons to invest on races. It was stopped by the Dublin authorities, who sent over to have us arrested. A good deal of the money had been received from Ireland. We did not bribe the Dublin police, but we did them in another way. They sent over their police, but Wilson and Deacon, the Scotch police, invited them to our office to see that the business was legitimately conducted, and they went away satisfied. I did not bribe them, but we paid the Glasgow police about £100 each, and they may possibly have given the Dublin police something. Eventually, however, we were obliged to leave. I had the larger share of the swindle, and I think I was entitled to it. On the further action of the Dublin police we shut up our office. The next venture was "Archer and Co.," of the Strand. It was of the same kind. Street and Benson were in that. Benson was mixed up with us in the previous Glasgow ventures, acting as our London agent. "Archer and Co." did not last more than three days. We made about £6,000 or £7,000 in that time. We inserted about £8,000 worth of advertisements in the French papers, and the applications poured in. We supplied a printed guarantee form against loss to all subscribers. It was duly signed. The office was in Adam-street, Strand. I never went to the office myself. Street took the office, and waylaid the postman, but he never went into the office. Street always waylaid the postman, and I always waylaid Street. (Laughter.) We received £2,000 or £3,000 a day—about 100 registered letters by each post, and we had a branch business at Brighton. I had the lion's share of this £7,000 profit. I gave £1,000 to Benson and my other partners, leaving me £4,000. The office was stopped by Druscovich apprehending Street and taking him off to Scotland yard. He was liberated, and I changed our address to Brighton. All letters were forwarded there. We sent a printed notice to all our clients, stating that pressure of business had compelled our removal to Brighton, to attend the races there, &c. We only made about £1,000 at Brighton. After this we reopened the firm at Glasgow as "Archer and Co."—Benson, Bale, and Myself. I think we spent £20,000 in advertisements and other expenses at Glasgow. The capital was supplied by the money that flowed in. We had whole pages of the papers in France, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. We explained in our circulars that the business had been stopped by a Government inquiry, which had ended in our favour, and enabled us to resume business. We cleared about £4,000 at Glasgow, besides the £12,000 which had been stopped by the Government at home and abroad. The French Government stopped £8,000 in Paris. We returned to London and started the Murray and Walters firm. Godfrey, Walters, Murray, and Krampowhiski were in that fraud. Our letters were stopped after about three months. The office was in Gresham-street. We received about £1,000 before the letters, and about £2,000 was stopped. You know which of the police was bribed in connexion with that fraud. I paid Meiklejohn £150 at Guildfort. He was the only one paid directly. Clarke was bribed indirectly by Benson, who gave him £100 to insert a notice in the police instructions that I was not to be apprehended. I saw the informations and they satisfied me that the money had been received. I considered it was well spent. I believe Clarke had been previously in the pay of my associates Bailey and Walters, a racing firm, and also for not opposing Walters's application for a public house licence in Red Lion-street. I only know this from what Walters told me at the time. I know that the warrant out against me was not acted upon. I know nothing of the "garden party." I know how Benson discovered that the warrant was not to be served. (Here the witness and the learned counsel laughed.) I think he heard the fact from a gentleman in court, Mr. Poland. (Laughter.) Benson told me that he had been to the house of a Mr. Nott, where Mr. Poland was dining, and that Mr. Poland had informed him the Government were not going to take any further proceedings in the matter. I had a telegram from Benson, and I believe his statement; but I had also been assured by Meiklejohn that the warrant against me was withdrawn. After this I went about as usual. Murray and Walters had been admitted to bail, and had absconded. Our next fraud was the Goncourt fraud. We got about £14,000 out of that. I believe the whole of the £10,000 in Clydesdale notes has been recovered, including the £3,000 that was sent over to Benson's partner in France. It was Clarke who wrote the sentence, "Keep the lame man out of the way," in the letter sent to the Bridge of Allan. If it has been stated that Meiklejohn sent that letter, it is a mistake.

Mr. Williams.—Have you ever received any money for giving information?

Witness.—Never. I have paid a great deal of money for selling information. (A laugh.) I knew a man called "Flash Fred." I have never given information to the police at all. I know that Flash Fred and O'Neil were committed for a forgery, I think on Coutts and Co. I never received any money for giving information in that case. I had no communication with Meiklejohn or any other officer or received money, and it is ridiculous to ask me such questions. I gave information to Steve Raymond, but none against him. I believe he was staying in the country before he was arrested. I did not know when he was coming to London, and I gave no information to Meiklejohn or any one that he was at the Blue-coat Boy Tavern. It is a pure invention. Meiklejohn told me that there was a warrant against him, and I told Steve Raymond to get out of the way. He was apprehended, I believe, near the Blue-coat Boy. Meiklejohn told me that Shore had applied at this court for an extradition warrant against Raymond, and that he wanted to spite Shore for not working with Meiklejohn. That was when I gave the information to Raymond to enable him to escape.

Mr. Williams—Have you ever been informed that Meiklejohn was the cause of your being arrested?

Witness.—No. I have no spite against him. I think he was wrong to tell me that Froggatt and Sawyer were to be trusted, and I have no doubt that they meant to cheat me out of £3,000. That is a grievance, certainly. I repeat that I never gave Meiklejohn information about Steve Raymond, but he told me who did give him that information. When I was arrested I was on my road to see Inspector Clarke at the foot of the Duke of York's steps in the park. I had made a verbal appointment to meet him on Sunday night. I had told him of Froggatt's and Sawyer's offer of a settlement, and I was going to ask him for information about it. Clarke had advised me on the previous Friday not to pay the money. I used to meet him there sometimes. I had told Clarke that they undertook to withdraw the Goncourt prosecution for £3,000, and he cautioned me that they were both "shifty customers." I knew that he had the management of the Goncourt prosecution in the occasional absence of Mr. Superintendent Williamson."

This is the romance of crime. We reserve comments till the case is decided.

THE FAMINE.

WE understand that His Excellency the Viceroy held a lengthened conference on the 7th instant, with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and the officers of the Public Works Department with a view of carrying out the policy enunciated by His Excellency in his Madras minute. A programme of remunerative works to be commenced at once for purposes of relief was prepared and considered. The Viceroy has approved amongst other works the commencement of works on first 36 miles of the railway from Bangalore towards Mysore, also of the portion between Bangalore and Seringapatam, also the extension of the Madras Railway from Bangalore Railway Station to the native town of Bangalore. The necessary works are already commenced. Advices from England state that every effort is being made to complete orders for locomotives; the principal engine manufacturers have their works strained to utmost and to complete work rapidly have put aside as far as possible all English orders. Of the 120 engines ordered as a State reserve 23 will be delivered in October and November, and 71 in December and January. In consequence of pressure of work at Simla Sir Alexander Arbuthnot returns thither at once so as to be some days in advance of the Viceroy. His Excellency the Viceroy takes charge of Famine portfolio. The recent rains in Bombay will, it is believed shortly stop famine there.

The Viceroy was to have left Bangalore on the 9th instant at 9 P.M., and to have reached Coimbatore on the 10th at 7 A.M. His Excellency would leave Coimbatore on the same idem at 2 P.M., reach Metapollium 10th at 3 P.M., and Coonoor at 7-30 P.M. His Excellency would leave Coonoor on the 12th after lunchion, visit Wellington *en route*, reach Ootacamund in the afternoon, leave Ootacamund on the 16th instant afternoon, reach Mysore on the 17th, Bangalore on the 19th, leave Bangalore on the 7 A.M., and reach Poona on the 21st instant at 6-30 A.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy inspected three relief camps at Coimbatore on the 10th instant; distress in this district is very great and increasingly felt from want of proper relief works; it is hoped that something may be done under the new system to meet this want and to give increased supervision. On the 11th instant the Viceroy received an address of welcome from the people of Coonoor, and afterwards drove out six miles to Lady Canning's seat, which commands a fine view of the plains. Sir Neville Chamberlain was expected to arrive at Coonoor on the 12th instant at 1 P.M., and at 2 P.M. the Vice-regal party would leave Coonoor to inspect Wellington depot and thence on to Ootacamund which will be reached about 6 P.M. The Duke of Buckingham has already arrived at Ootacamund to receive the Viceroy, who will stay there until the 16th, the intervening time will be fully occupied by further conferences and by inspections of the Cinchona and Coffee Plantations within a radius of some miles.

Under Government supervision Railway between Mysore and Bangalore to be commenced at once at both ends and a system of properly organised relief works

has been arranged. Colonel Sankey proceeds to Simla and his place in Mysore temporarily filled up by Major Moncrieff. Mr. Elliot becomes sole Famine Commissioner directing all famine operations in Mysore and Coorg. Mr. Wingate acts as Additional Secretary in Famine Department. The Government of India furnishes such additional assistance for supervising Staff or Extra P. W. D. Staff as may be necessary.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued at Bangalore by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, which gives the results of the Viceroy's conferences. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Mysore are now 214,000 owing to want of sufficient relief works. The relief kitchens as they are called in Mysore are crowded to an extent quite incompatible with organisation, control or economy. The Viceroy in conference with Mr. Saunders and his officers has ordered immediate and thorough adoption of the principles enunciated in His Excellency's Madras Minute; these principles have indeed been fully accepted by Mr. Saunders ever since their first promulgation by the Government of India in January last, but have not been carried out by Mysore Department of Public Works. No work has been given to any but able-bodied contract labourers, in consequence of which the chief steps taken to meet famine in Mysore have consisted in a vast system of gratuitous relief altogether unconnected with public works. All this is to be changed immediately, gratuitous relief as elsewhere is to be subsidiary to the main object of getting all able-bodied famine sufferers employed on suitable relief works. All relief camps to be placed under proper supervision.

Last month a report was received by the Government of India from the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to the effect that the whole of Rajputana north and west of Aravellis from Deera on the extreme South-West to Alwar in the North-West, was threatened with a severe scarcity that there had been much less rain than in 1868, which year preceded the famine of 1869, that the crops were widely damaged, the grass withering and great loss of cattle expected. It was reported, however, that good stocks were in hand and the people were hopeful. About the same time the Maharaja of Jaipur submitted a memorandum reporting that severe distress was apprehended in the Jaipur territories, and making the following suggestions for dealing with it, on which he desired the advice of the Viceroy. (1) For the Durbar to offer inducements to money-lenders to assist cultivators by promising them help to recover such loans. Court fees to be remitted. (2) Great lenity to be shown in collecting revenue. (3) Where no money-lenders exist Raj should offer to lend money. (4) Casual waste land and pasture land to be given up without rent. (5) Extensive irrigation works and other works of permanent utility to be undertaken. (6) To open alms houses. (7) To strengthen Polic forcee. (8) Feudatories and Jaghirdars &c., to do likewise. (9) Tenure holders to have tribute &c., suspended.

Lord Lytton's reply to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana is interesting as clearly stating His Excellency's views as to how scarcity should be met in Native States. He deprecated the too early adoption of any very "vigorous" policy. It is necessary, he said, to be prepared with schemes of work, of permanent public utility, but it was not desirable to open them in the very earliest days of scarcity. It seemed to Lord Lytton that the failure of a single crop, ought not to be felt with extreme severity till such time as that crop ought in ordinary course to be coming to the market; and that it should not be too readily assumed that the people's own resources had failed before that time. He recommended that avoiding as far as possible the pernicious system of employing people on petty local works near their houses, and the still more pernicious system of giving relief at their houses, to any save those who are absolutely helpless and infirm, the Maharaja should be advised to concentrate his efforts in the first instance on providing adequate large works of permanent utility to a large number from whom a full or nearly a full day's work should be exacted, and these works should be placed under careful and strict professional control. If works of irrigation such as large tanks holding two year's supply of waters are possible and are suited to the country, they have a great advantage not only in offering profitable employment for unskilled labour but in the facility with which they can be superintended.

Lord Lytton deprecated the idea of the Durbar making itself responsible for the recovery of loans granted by money-lenders to cultivators. So far as the credit of the cultivators goes the money-lender will tide him over the difficulty, without any inducement from the state; and if the State creates an artificial credit by inducing the money-lender to extend his operation, the State practically becomes security for the loan. Now experience shows that if a loan can at all be recovered from the cultivator, the money-lender is the person who has the greatest facility for recovering it, and if he cannot do it, the State can only do it by ruining him. The same objection does not apply to remission of Court Fees, which is a matter of detail on which the Durbar can best decide, but any interference with the business of the money-lender, any state advances at this stage however disguised, any interference with the usual process of recovering debts and therefore with the whole fabric of credit, and above all any interference with the natural price of grain Lord Lytton emphatically condemns as a false and mischievous policy.

On the special points in the Rajputana Memo the Viceroy had no objection to the State exercising great leniency in the collection of revenue. He deprecated, as explained above, any competition by the State with the ordinary business of the money-lender; he added that where (if anywhere in the world) money-lenders are not, the State would do well to undertake the work only on such terms as to interest &c. as would prevent too ready a resort to its coffers and would protect the State from loss by bad debts.

It was added that the opening of alms-houses might become necessary, and preliminary arrangements should therefore be made, but in Lord Lytton's opinion these should not be opened while the people support their own poor, nor when opened, should any be admitted to them save under stringent tests and checks: it is a matter of extreme difficulty to move people who have been once fed in alms-house in the public works where they are forced to give labour in return for subsistence and Lord Lytton expressed his conviction that the Maharaja would find it the more humane and beneficial course to take stringent measures for controlling and testing the issue of alms and gratuitous relief, and generally to concentrate all relief labour to large works under professional superintendence and to interfere as little as possible with the business of the money-lender and to give no advances except with an immediate view to the renewal of cultivation.

The following is a telegraphic summary of the weather and crop reports received on the 11th instant:

Weather reports for Madras dated eighth, rain in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool; for Bombay eighth and ninth, abundant rain in Sind, heavy in Sholapur parts of Belgaum, Poona and Dharwar, good in Satara, Kaladgi, showers in Ahmednagar, none in Gujrat Tanna and Khandeish; for North-West eighth, ninth and tenth, rain general in Fyzabad showers in Benares, Mirzapur, Shahjehanpur and Meerut, none elsewhere. For Panjab eighth heavy rain damage done to houses by rain at Multan; for Central Provinces eighth, rain wanted in Upper Godavari, Saugor, Domah, prospects elsewhere favorable; for Mysore eighth, slight rain; for Hyderabad eighth, slight drizzle; for Central India eighth to tenth, rain in Sutna and Gwalior, none elsewhere relief of Emigrants by Sindia at Goona still continues.

We learn from a telegram dated the 14th instant that the general character of daily weather reports remains unaltered.

The following is a telegraphic summary of the weather and crops report published in the last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:

To-day's *Gazette* week's weather and crops for Madras, excellent rain in most districts though not enough in Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Trichinopoli, Nilgiris, and Salem; prospects greatly improved though prices continue high; for Mysore, also good rain; for Bombay, abundant rain in Sholapore, and South Mahratta country, good rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sattara, rain in Gujarat, Khandeish and Nasik, river low still in Sind, but good rain there. For Central Provinces good rain general, more wanted in Upper Godavery, Saugor, Damoh, elsewhere prospects favorable; for Berar, some rain, Kharif in good condition; for Central India rain in Sutna, Gwalior, rain is much wanted at Neemuch, and Gwalior, in Malwa prospects good. For Rajputana, good rain in Jhallawar, some in Haranti, Bhartpur, parts of Marwar, Bikanir, but generally prospects not improved; for Bengal prospects satisfactory and fair, general rain more wanted in Kuch Behar, Gya, parts of Monjhye, Chumparun, Pooree, Hazaribagh, Palamow; *ous* crop has given fair average outturn; for Assam, copious rain prospects excellent; for Burma, rainfall steady and abundant; North-West fair rain in Benares, Allahabad, and Fyzabad,; for Kharif, damaging westerly winds; for Punjab, general light rain, not at Delhi, or Peshawar extraordinary fall at Mooltan floods rabi sowings progressing, unirrigated Kharif generally lost.

The Viceroy left Ootacamund, Sunday morning at nine, for the cinchona plantations twenty miles distant. His Excellency proceeds to Mysore, tomorrow accompanied by Colonel Burne, C. S. I. Mr. T. H. Thornton C. S. I. and Dr. Barnett. On Saturday the Viceroy received a deputation from Wynaad coffee planters. The Deputation represented the need for relief works to support immigrant Mysore poor, the desirability of unifying all coffee districts under one administration, and the want of simpler extradition procedure between Wynaad and Mysore. The Viceroy promised help towards relief roads and has granted 30,000, rupees to the Madras Government, who will contribute and arrange for the same, the planters bearing their share. He promised to consider the extradition question favourably and stated his opinion that Coorg should be attached to the Madras Presidency. With regard to legislative and other questions now before the Madras Government the Viceroy told the planters that no delay would occur in disposing of these questions when they came before him.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE following is the latest war intelligence:

London, 15th September.—A Russian official despatch from Plevna states that, after six attacks on the 12th the Turkish troops recovered three entrenched positions from the Russian left wing, which the Turks lost on the 11th instant. On the night of the 12th Russian troops completely invested Plevna with a line of entrenchments. The Russian losses are enormous. Suleiman Pacha, under date of the 14th, states that the Turkish batteries at the Schipka Pass have silenced the Russian batteries, and that he holds Trajan's Road. The army under the Grand Duke Alexander, after several sanguinary engagements, has wholly withdrawn to the west of the River Jantra. The Russians have evacuated Ardahan, and withdrawn from Fort Emiroglon. The Turks have occupied Aherqueul. In the race for the Doncaster Cup—Hampton was first: Chesterton second: and Thorn third.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT writes to us the following under date the 22nd ultimo:

"Lord Salisbury was I believe most anxious to support the Viceroys proposals in regard to the Frontier being placed under a Chief Commissioner directly under the Foreign Office, but he could not carry the majority of his Council with him so he had to drop the scheme *pro tem*. However, he will not be himself if he does not get his own way before long, Council notwithstanding."

TWO IMPORTANT events were announced last week. Lord Lytton has himself taken charge of the portfolio of the Famine, and Sir John Strachey, disabled by illness, has been advised by his doctor to proceed to Europe at once. Mr. Chapman becomes the Finance Minister. Mr. S. C. Bayley will then probably be the Financial Secretary, as he is now acting as Additional Financial Secretary. We can not congratulate Mr. Chapman upon his appointment as Finance Minister, as the most ungracious task of raising new taxes will devolve upon him. He has we believe a strong predilection in favor of the Income-tax.

ON SATURDAY last a meeting of leading European and Native gentlemen of this city was held at the rooms of the British Indian Association under the presidency of Sir Richard Garth. The question before the meeting was whether a Public Meeting should be held for inviting subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken in Southern India, or a large and influential Committee representing all sections of the community should be appointed. Tha majority of the gentlemen present, particularly the Europeans, were in favor of a Public Meeting. They said that while they felt grateful to the British Indian Association for taking the lead in this movement, the appointment of a Committee without the sanction of a Public Meeting might have the appearance of a sectional move, and they therefore advocated a Public Meeting. The following Resolutions were passed at the Meeting:

Proposed by Mr. J. B. Roberts and seconded by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore.

That a Requisition be addressed to the Sheriff soliciting him to convene a public meeting, at an early date, of such persons as are favourable to the raising of a Public Subscription for the Relief of the Famine-stricken in Southern India, for the purpose of taking into consideration what should be the objects of such a subscription, the mode in which the subscription should be raised and distributed, and to appoint an Executive Committee to carry its resolutions into effect.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Newcomen and seconded by Raja Harrendra Krishna Bahadoor.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to promote the objects of the proposed Public Meeting:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, the Hon'ble T. E. Ravenshaw, His Grace the Archbishop Steins, Duncan Mackinnon, Esq., H. W. I. Wood, Esq., the Rev. W. H. Bray, the Rev J. P. Ashton, the Rev J. E. Payne, J. B. Roberts Esq the Hon'ble F. Jennings, Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq. E. S. Gubboy, Esq. the Hon'ble the Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Rajah Degumber Mitter, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, *Member and Honorary Secretary.*

A requisition was drawn up at once and with the signatures of those present forwarded to the Sheriff. We publish the Requisition in another column. The Meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next at 4 P.M.

Sir Richard Garth deserves the warmest acknowledgments of the Calcutta Community for taking an active and warm interest in the move-

ment. It is to be regretted that he will not be here to foster it with his nourishing care. We hope Sir Richard will entrust his part to some gentleman of position and influence during his absence, who will do the work like himself *con amore*.

A MOST pleasing feature of the movement to raise subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken in Southern India is the eagerness with which the students in our schools are coming forward. On Saturday last there were two meetings held in Calcutta for this purpose, one being a meeting of the Students' Club at the Albert Hall, and the other that of the students of the Metropolitan Institution. We have also received letters from the Mofussil giving accounts of meetings held at some of the district schools. The practical lessons of humanity and charity, which our students are thus learning, are of great moral value.

WE WERE rather taken aback by some caustic remarks which Mr. Justice Kennedy made the other day upon Mr. Marsden, the Officiating Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for not authenticating certain papers in the murder case of Moula Bux. We are glad to learn that on Saturday last Mr. Kennedy retracted those remarks. On taking his seat on the bench that day Mr. Kennedy said that Mr. Justice Macpherson had called attention to section 16 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, and held that in his (Mr. Macpherson's) opinion Mr. Marsden had taken the proper course and had not contravened the law. Although Mr. Justice Kennedy did not agree with Mr. Macpherson, he felt bound to say that under the circumstances he could not blame the Magistrate. The Standing Counsel was requested to convey this information to the Government Solicitor.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks Messrs. Wyman & Co's. new book, entitled "My Accounts" or the "Economist's Hand book." It is as the publishers call it a "Vade-mecum for every body for personal, family, and domestic account-keeping." It is a novelty—it is an attempt to make easy the art of book-keeping, not for trading but domestic business. There are many, who find it difficult for want of an easy system to keep their accounts square, and therefore put their balances on the wrong side. If they will but follow the system recommended in this book, they will learn habits of steadiness and economy, and above all know at a glance at their accounts how their affairs stand.

SIR RICHARD GARTH has effected a most important reform in the High Court. Some of the Judges of the Court have been in the habit of allowing their judgments to fall into arrears for some years together. One judgment we hear was actually in arrear for four years. The Chief Justice has ruled that such arrears should not occur, and that judgments should be delivered as speedily as possible after hearing. His Lordship has himself set a good example. His Lordship leaves for England this evening for two months to enjoy the Dusserah vacation at home, and we are glad to hear that he does not leave a single judgment in arrear.

TWO CASES have come to our notice, which illustrate the inequitableness of the rates fixed by the Calcutta Municipality for the removal of the night-soil. In one case the whole of the House, Lighting, Police, and Water-rates comes to Rs. 2-4 per quarter, and in the other to Rs. 2-12-6, while the charge for the removal of the night-soil is fixed at Rs. 3 per quarter, or about 17 to 20 per cent. upon the assessed value of the houses. Could any thing be more inequitous than this. The poor as we have over and over said are being sacrificed for the sake of the rich in the schedule of night-soil rates. The owner of the second premises is personally known to us; he is an old man, half blind very poor, hardly able to make the two ends meet; he used to pay 8 ans. per month to his private mether, but under the new system he must pay cent, per cent. We fear this is a typical case. There are many poor persons in the same condition, and their sufferings under the heavy schedule of night-soil rates in these days of famine prices may be easily conceived. We do hope that Mr. Metcalfe will reconsider the schedule of rates.

WE HEAR that on Friday last the Chief Justice on taking his seat commented upon the irregular proceedings of an attorney of the High Court calling upon his Lordship's Clerk to note and authenticate certain remarks of His Lordship's. We have not heard further particulars about this matter.

THE Bar gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Justice Macpherson last week. Mr. J. D. Bell made an eloquent speech eulogizing the career and character of Mr. Macpherson. The Pleaders of the High Court presented a farewell address to Mr. Justice Macpherson on Saturday last.

WE do not agree with the *Englishman* in its remarks upon the Circular of the Bengal Government against the wholesale detention of persons on a charge of having no ostensible means of earning a livelihood. This power in the hands of the Police is a fruitful source of extortion and oppression. Our contemporary finds fault with the law, which authorises the detention of badmashes on suspicion, but as the late Mr. Chief Justice Norman ruled it must be reasonable suspicion. If the Police were competent to deprive a man of his liberty on mere suspicion, which may after all not be well grounded, there would be no limit to the discretion of the Police and the Magistrates. Mr. Eden is quite right in putting an end to this sort of discretionary Government.

MR. EDEN lately referred to the devotion and self-sacrifice of district officers. We admit that many of them possess these good qualities and have frequently given credit to those officers, who have been particularly distinguished by them. But there are district officers and district officers. It is well known that in no other civilized country do executive officers exercise such vast powers as district officers do in India, and that there are among them men, who can scarcely poise themselves on the giddy heights on which they are placed. Here is an instance. Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, whose amiability has passed into a proverb in the district, had caused many of the highways of the district to be closed to the public, the passengers and carts being made to pass upon the fields and bye-ways. The matter was accidentally brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, who immediately called upon him for an explanation. Mr. Westmacott did not deny the fact of the closure, but said, so we are told, that he did not order it. Be that as it might, the fact could not be gainsaid, and if the District Magistrate was not aware of it, until his attention was called to it by the Lieutenant Governor, that circumstance affords a signal proof of his efficiency. Now, we ask can the people or the press seal their lips about officers of this stamp, because there are other officers distinguished for devotion to their work and self-sacrifice?

WE AEE GLAD to learn that Dr. Shourendra Mohun Tagore has been elected a corresponding member of the Musical Academy of Florence. The following is the diploma forwarded to him by the Secretary:

DIPLOMA (TRANSLATION).

Academy of the Royal Musical Institute of Florence.

Let it be known to every one by this Diploma that His Excellency Sowrindro Mohun Tagore, Doctor of Music, &c., has been enrolled in the Register of the Academy as a Corresponding Member by a resolution of the Resident Members passed on the 7th of July, approved by His Majesty's Government on the 25th of the same month.

From the Royal Musical Institute of Florence, 30th July 1877.

The Secretary,
(Sd.) E. CIANCHI.

The following is a translation of the letter which has accompanied the above:

Royal Musical Institute of Florence.
Academic Session.
Subject.
Nomination of Corresponding Member.

Florence, 4th August 1877.

At the Convocation held on the 7th ultimo your Excellency was elected a corresponding Member of this Royal Musical Institute.

The necessary Government sanction having been received, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the charter together with the proceedings of the Institute for the second decennial period of its existence. Permit me to congratulate your Excellency on the honor so worthily conferred upon you by the Institute, while I also felicitate the Institute on the lustre acquired by it in numbering your Excellency among its Associates.

The President.
(Sd.) P. L. CASAMORATA.

WE HAVE received from our informant the following report of the Rice market corrected up to last evening:

Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta.

		Maunds.
Baliaghata	...	400,000
Chetla	...	100,000
Kidderpore	...	50,000
Tallygunge	...	150,000
Wooltadanga	...	50,000
Calcutta	...	600,000
Afloat in boats	...	150,000
Total	...	1,500,000

Quotations.

		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Kazla	from	3-5	to	3-8
Kheari	,,	3-6	,,	3-10
Soloi (new)	,,	4-5	,,	4-6
Roymoonghy	,,	3-10	,,	3-12
Moonghy	,,	3-14	,,	4-4
Ballam	,,	4-2	,,	4-6
Rarree	,,	3-13	,,	4-0
Ghattal Midnapore &c.		3-6	,,	3-12

WE HAVE not joined the cry against Mr. Justice Kennedy that he is a severe and unrelenting Judge, because he is determined to put down perjury. If his determination to enforce the law against perjury instills a wholesome terror into the breasts of the guilty, he will have done a great public service. There were, however, two cases tried last week by Mr. Justice Kennedy, in which the sentences His Lordship passed have given rise to comments among the outside public. A man named Moula was convicted of murder by administering arsenic, and sentenced to be hanged; the circumstantial evidence was clear against him, but professional opinion would give him the benefit of the doubt. Thus a medical correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes:

I have carefully read the evidence against Empress *vs*, Mowla. Medical examination of death in cases of arsenical poisoning is not so very trustworthy, as explained in court, by Additional Chemical Examiner to Government, the very materials used for analysis may contain arsenic, and although great care was taken in analysis of contents of stomach, and great inflammation seen in the same, as a medical man, I state whether the man, although with great circumstantial evidence against him should not have had the benefit of the doubt but, rather, I regret to see the extreme penalty of the law passed by the Judge through the verdict of the jury.—Yours, &c.,

M. R. C. S., ENGLAND.

13th September, 1876.

In the other case a European named George Charles Heenan was tried "on a charge of having on the 3rd August last at Sahebgunge, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, caused the death of one Govindo by shooting him with a revolver loaded with ball, with the knowledge that he was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, or any bodily injury, which was likely to cause death. A second count charged the prisoner with the minor offence of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt." The Jury convicted him on both the counts, but recommended him to mercy, and the learned Judge sentenced him to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment. In passing the sentence his Lordship remarked:

Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted by a jury of your own countrymen of a terribly grave offence. But a little additional in the circumstances of this case would have place your life in danger of being forfeited to the law. As it is, you have by permitting yourself to be carried away by excitement, passion and temper, deprived a fellow creature of his life. I believe, and hope that had it not been for that foolish habit of yours of carrying about with you a deadly weapon, you would not willingly have done that which has now

occurred ; but unfortunately, in a moment of excitement, the instrument was ready to your hand, and you used it with fatal effect. From what I have been able to discover of you I think that probably the recollection of the crime itself will be to you the greatest of all the punishments you will have to endure. The mere consciousness of your having placed yourself in the position in which you now stand is, I trust, and hope, less punishment to you than the knowledge of what has resulted from your rash act—the deprivation of a fellow creature's life. I have had deep and anxious thought with respect to the award of punishment I must meet out to you, that is to say, punishment so far as it is in human hands to inflict. The gentlemen of the Jury have recommended, you to mercy, and I feel myself bound to give effect to that recommendation. The circumstances of the great excitement under which you laboured, also weigh with me in mitigating the award I shall make. I have, as I said, had great and anxious thought over it, and I have tried my uttermost to see how far I might mitigate the sentence upon you, but as I said before, the punishment which is independent of the award of this Court will, I believe, be the gravest portion of all. One can hardly expect that your position in this country will remain unaffected by what has occurred, and it will probably necessitate an entire change in your career. I only hope I may not have allowed considerations of mercy to weigh too strongly with me when I sentence you to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There could not be the slightest doubt that the prisoner had no intention of taking the life of a fellow-man ; he committed the rash act in a moment of excitement. But the question is—why did he carry a loaded revolver with him ? Might it not be said that by visiting the lady referred to in the case he was doing something, which he did not like to be exposed, and that he carried a revolver to elude attack ? When he was caught on the way his own version is that he first fired two shots in the air in order to frighten the men, but when he saw they would not let their hold go, he fired at the man, who died. Now, though Mr. Heenan was excited, was he not sufficiently cool to think for himself at the time, otherwise why did he first fire shots in the air ? His sole object was evidently to get away as quickly as possible ; he was leaving Mr. Landale's house at mid-night in a hurry, and in the frame of mind in which he then was it was hard to believe that he took the men, who attacked him to be badmashes or dacoits, and that he shot at them in self-defence ; he said that the men did not come from the direction of Mr. Landale's house, but could that have in any way weakened in his mind the thought that the assailants were Mr. Landale's people set to catch him ? Having probably this thought in his mind he attempted first to frighten them, and seeing them persistent fired at them, and the result of the rash act has been most deplorable. Now, the question is whether an act committed under such circumstances deserves a merciful consideration. Mr. Justice Kennedy says that the " knowledge of what has resulted would be the greatest punishment" to the prisoner ; possibly so, but if the Court were to award punishment on that moral hypothesis, then capital punishment should be done away with, and the scale of lesser punishments considerably lowered. We do not find fault with Mr. Justice Kennedy for shewing commiseration to the prisoner ; but we do think that the habit of carrying a deadly weapon amid a peaceful and weak people has not received a sufficient condemnation in the punishment awarded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Baroosh Esq., C.S., Burdwan	13	4	0
District Engineer, Pubna	9	8	0
Secretary Reading Room Pro-School, Calicat	6	10	0
Honorary Secretary Cosmopolitan Club, Madras	13	4	0
H. H. Maharajah of Munipore	13	4	0
Baboo Purbutty Churn Mookerjee, Bhaugulpore	19	12	0
,, Nasiram Ghosal, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Bolye Chand Sen, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Ghose, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Muddon Mohun Das, and others, Mirzajangal	5	0	0
,, Chooramull, Etah	13	4	0
,, Poorno Chunder Bose, Julpigoree	6	10	0
,, Okhoy Coomar Sen, Backergunge	13	4	0
,, Shoseevoosun Banerjee, Rowalpindee	5	9	0
,, Ombica Churn Sirear, Chybasa	13	4	0
,, Bykant Nath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Mobendra Nath Bhottacharjee, Fyzabad	6	10	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Muzufferpore	13	4	0
,, Sant Persad, Moonghyr	5	0	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Purnea	13	4	0
,, Shib Chunder Bhottacharjee, Seetapore	6	8	0
,, Junglilal, Arrah	1	6	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Lucknow	10	0	0
,, Ramlal, Bhaugulpore	1	0	0
,, Ramapersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta	3	5	0
,, Tareeny Churn Chatterjee, Nobodeep	13	4	0
,, Khetter Nath Bhottacharjee, Commillah,,	13	4	0
,, Issur Chunder Chowdry, Benares	3	0	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Mancar	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 12, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 2nd September* 1877.—Baboo Gopal Chundra Mittra, Second Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st October next, or from any day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 7th September 1877.—Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, under Rule 3, Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the subsidiary leave granted to him by the Government of fort St. George.

The 8th September 1877.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, under Section 3 of Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge in the town of Calcutta for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provision of that Act.

POLICE.—*The 2nd September* 1877.—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Naga Hills is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 24th May last.

REGISTRATION.—*The 1st September* 1877.—Kazi Syed Mahomed Buksh was temporarily employed as Sub-Registrar of Sherghotty, in Gya, from the 23 March to the 3 June 1877, both days inclusive.

The 5th September 1877.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Bose, M.A., and B.L., was temporarily employed as Sub Registrar of Ranchi, in Lohardugga, from the 14th March to 8th August 1877, *vice* Mr. R. H. Reiny, transferred.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Ranchi, in Lohardugga, with effect from the 9th August 1877.

EDUCATION.—*The 7th September* 1877.—Baboo Bani Madhub Dey, M.A., Head Master, Bhagulpore Zilla School, is appointed to be Head Master of Howarh Government School, *vice* Baboo Radha Govind Das deceased.

MEDICAL.—*The 6th September* 1877.—The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Amirto Lall Mookerjee, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Madras.

The 6th September 1877.—Baboo Nilmadhub Roy, Moonsif of Nattore, Rajshahye, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of that district.

The 10th September 1877.—Baboo Kalidhan Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Satkanesh, in the district of Chittagong, from the re-opening of the Civil Courts after the ensuing Dusserah vacation, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, or until further orders.

Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, Subordinate Judge, temporarily deputed to Moorshedabad, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, and to be also Subordinate Judge of Noakholly.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal, Subordinate Judge of Bankoora, temporarily deputed to Noakholly, is appointed temporarily to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan and Midnapore.

Baboo Munnoo Lal Chatterjee, L.L., Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Moorshedabad.

Moulvi Enamul Huq, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Judge of the districts of Patna and Gya.

In supersession of the orders of the 30th July last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st ultimo, Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is appointed temporarily to be Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Moorshedabd.

The 11th September 1877.—Baboo Ramjadub Talaputtra, B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Ghosegong, in the district of Mymensing, during the absence of Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Howla, in Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Moolfutgunge in Furreedpore.

Baboo Ram Dyal Ghose, Moonsif of Moolfutgunge, is transferred to Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Moulvie Tofail Ahmed, Additional Moonsif, Patna, is transferred to Howla, in the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, is appointed as Additional Moonsif, Patna.

The 4th September 1877.—Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, Moonsif of Satkanesh, in the district of Chittagong is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th October 1877.

The 10th September 1877.—Baboo Chundra Prosunno Dutt Moonsif of Balasore, in the district of Cuttack, is allowed privilege leave of absence for the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, with effect from the 9th October next, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Ghosegunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave of absence for four months under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th October 1877.

Baboo Radha Kishore Sein, Moonsif of Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th August 1877.

Baboo Madhooram Sub-Engineer First Grade, attached to the Chittagong Division, availed himself of the furlough granted to him, with effect from the 23rd ultimo, before noon.

Baboo Bamun Chunder Bhattacharjee, Supervisor Second Grade, attached to the Hazareebaugh Division, for one year, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, with effect from the 15th August 1877, before noon.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Biswas Overseer, First Grade, Orissa Division is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

To

THE SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA

SIR,

We the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta request you to convene a Public Meeting on an early day of such persons as are favorable to the raising of a Public subscription for the relief of the Famine-stricken in Southern India, for the purpose of taking into consideration what should be the objects of the subscription, the mode in which the subscription should be raised and distributed, and to appoint an Executive Committee to give effect to the Resolutions of the Meeting.

Yours obediently,

Richard Garth	Rajendralala Mitra
F. W. Steins	C. M. Rustomjee
T. E. Ravenshaw	Poorna Chunder Singh
M. Rustomjee	Kanti Chunder Singh
Elias Gubbay	Koonjolal Banerjee
C. E. Newcomen	R. Knight
F. Jennings	Indir Chunder Singh
J. B. Roberts	Ashootosh Mullick
Jotendra Mohun Tagore	J. R. Napier
Joy Kissen Mookerjee	John P. Ashton
Kamul Krishna	H. W. I Wood
Narrendra Krishna	W. H. Bray
Degumber Mittra	Jas E. Payne
Harendra Krishna	Rajendra Mullick
Obhoy Churn Gooho	Dwarka Nath Mookerjee
Greesh Chunder Singh	Protaps Chundra Ghosa
Doorga Churn Law	Kistodas Pal

CALCUTTA,
The 15th September 1877

In compliance with the foregoing Requisition I do hereby convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta and Suburbs, to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the twentieth day of September instant, at 4 P. M.

J. F. OGILVY,
Sheriff.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In Bengali By Gungapersad Mookerjee, B-A, M.B Third Edition. Complete in one vol. Greatly enlarged, revised, and some portions re-written. With 55 Engravings. Super Royal. 8vo. pp. 1120. Price Rs, 12-12, Postage, Ans. 10.

To be had of Baboo Gooroodas Chatterjee, Hindoo Hostel, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, and of Baboo Gunga Persad Mookerjee. Bnowanipore, Calcatta.

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Act X. Limitation Act XV Registration Act III with Copious Notes on each Book with Rulings of the High Court of different Presidencies, and Index, the Specific Relief Act I of 1877, Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865, Indian Majority Act IX of 1875, in one vol by Asutosh Biswas, M.A. B.L. Rs 4-8 Weekly Reporter vols 1 to 24 with gap (except 6, and 9 to 12) 20 vol.—300—,

SREENATH BANERJEE AND BROTHERS,
Boloram Bose's Lane, *Bhowanipore.*

HOWRAH DOCKING COMPANY.
" LIMITED."

The Twenty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5 Bentinck Street on Friday next the 21st Instant at 1 P.M, to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the Accounts for the half year ended 30th June 1877, and to declare a Dividend.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from the 14th to the 21st Instant.

Calcutta,
14th September 1877.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Required for the Northern Bengal State Railway European and Native Guards.

Class D, Salary 60, rising to 90 and Class C, Salary 25, rising to 49.

Apply with copies of certificates to the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Darjeeling.

J. G. LINDSAY, MAJOR R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief,
N. B. S. Railway.

JUST PUBLISHED

বৃত্র সংহার কাব্য।

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড।

শ্রীহেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় বিরচিত।

Price Re. 1 Postage 3 ans.

To be had at the Roy Press, and at the Canning Library, Calcutta.

BIRTH.

At Bungon, South of Bhaugulpore, at 4½ P. M. on the 27th August 1877, the wife of Baboo Ram Lall, of

VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the 1st Subordinate Judge's Court of 24-Pergunnahs bearing date the 11th August 1877 in which Hakim Mohamed Masi is the decreeholder Lala Chatu Mull is the debtor, the jewellery which had been pledged to the decreeholder will be peremptorily put up to sale at the Alipur Civil Court on the 1st of October 1877, for the realization of the decretal amount (Rs. 32,522-11-10.)

Intending purchasers may inspect the articles at the office of the 1st Subordinate Judge on any day after the 24th instant.

BRAJENDRA CUMAR SEAL,
Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

ALIPORE,
The 8th September 1877.

NOTICE.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort-William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in suit No. 357 of 1876 [wherein Gyapersaud Mullick was plaintiff and Sreemutty Tareenee Dabee and another are defendants] dated the 17th day of July 1876 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties namely.—

Lot No. 1.—All and Singular all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by estimation one biggah nine cottahs and twelve chittacks more or less situate lying and being at and formerly numbered 197-12 Chitpore Rood lately No. 15 Kassy Mitters Ghaut's Lane now 15 Kassy Mitters Ghaut's Lane Coomartooly in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the purchased land of and lately belonging to Russick Lall Neoghy and Sreemutty Bhuggobutty Dassee but in the occupation of Messrs. Findlay Muir and Company on the east by the family dwelling house of Shib Chunder Mudduck on the South partly by the family dwelling house of Kadernath Mookerjee partly by the family dwelling house of Shyama Boiraggee partly by the family dwelling house of Ramjeebun Sircar partly by the family dwelling house of Tarramoney Bewah partly by the family dwelling house of Anundonarain Ghose partly by the family dwelling house of Roghoomooney Dutt partly by the dwelling house of Nobogopaul Ghose and partly by the Oil Mochine house of Sreekissen Ghose and on the West by the land belonging to Sreemutty Nemoymoney Dassee wife of the late Promothonauth Day.

Lot No. 2.—Also all that brick built messuages or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation three cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and formerly No 111-4 Shambazar Street now No. 6 Shambazar Street Ram Chunder Moitry's Lane in Calcutta and bounded on the South by the house belonging to the late Ram Gopaul Dass and Petambur Dass on the East by the house of Denonauth Dass and Madhub Chunder Dass on the North by the houses of the late Thacoordas Sircar and Sreemutty Kristomutty Dabee and Sreemutty Rammoney Dabee on the East by the public Lane called Ram Chunder Moitry's Lane.

Lot No. 3.—Also all that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all those Putnee Talooks called Dodhara and Sacknara containing 2 Mouzahs Dodhara and Sacknara in Pergunnah Soomer Sahee in the District of Hooghly in the Registration District of Hoogly and in the Registration subdistricts of Dhoneekally Thannah Dhoneekally being Lot No. 12 in Burdwan Collectory's Touzee subject to payment of annual Jummah or revenue of Rupees one thousand four hundred and sixty seven three annas and two pies to the Rajah of Burdwan.

Lot No. 4 —And also all those Putnee Talooks called Auttee Chokkara Guddhee Harat and Chop Sarah containing Mauzahs Cutta Chokkara Guddhee Harat and Chop Sarah in the Purgunnah Chowmaha in the District of Hooghly in the Registration District of Hooghly and in the Registration Subdivision of Dhoneekally Thannah Dhoneekally being Lot No. 46 in the Touzee of the Collectorate of Hooghly subject to payment of annual Jummah or revenue of Rupees Two thousand six hundred and fifty to Kallydass Bannerjee and Rajkisto Bannerjee of Taleeneeparrah.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys Messrs. Swinhoe Law and Company on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys
High Court Original side.
The 21st August 1877.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Second Edition, much improved and enlarged,

Nearly Ready—The New Code of Civil Procedure and other acts

The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. The General Stamp Act, The Evidence Act, The Court Fees Act, The Contract Act, The Specific Relief Act, The Registration Act, The Limitation Act, The Carriers Act, The Oaths Act, The Majority Act, The Royal Charter Act, The Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, and the Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the NewCode of Civil Procedure. With amendments up to date. To each Acts special Index is added. By D. E. Cranenburgh, Pleader. To subscribers sending their names and subscriptions in advance. Rs. 6 postage Re. 1 ; non-subscribers Rs. 7. postage Re. 1. Subscribers' names registered by Mr. Cranenburgh at the Calcutta Police Court. and by

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

READY. NEWCODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
Contents, Synopsis, and Index. Price Rs. 3 Postage 4 ans.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Does not burn or smart at all on application.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The best Medicine for Spleen.
THE
NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

Per bottle, Re. 1, Postage and packing ans. 14.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

MORISON'S PILLS, Nos. 1 & 2,

Have proved efficacious in the cure of Fevers of all kinds Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections, Female Irregularities, Debility, Headaches, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis, Palpitation of the heart, Swellings, Ruptures, Extreme Costiveness, Dropsies, Syphilis Venereal Affections, Piles, Agues, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cutaneous Eruptions on the skin, Sores, Convulsions, &c. Worms, of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated. The Pills purify the blood and give a good complexion.

The Pills also give composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food; they reanimate the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the mind, and improving the sight.

Boxes of Nos. 1 & 2 per box. 12 ans Large size ; 1-12 Postage 6 ans. Morison's Ointment per pot 12 ans.; Postage 6 ans.

DARLINGTON & Co
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street. Calcutta.*

Sole Agents for the British College of Health, London.

In every order sent to Messrs. Darlinton & Co. remitance in postage stamps must contain one anna more on every rupee for discounting the stamps.

JODU NATH MOOKERJEE, L.M.S.,

Author of the well-known "Dhatri Shikha" (Guid to Dhaees or Native Midwives).

Who during a period of twelve years has made Midwifery and Diseases of Women and of Children his special study.

HAS LATELY REMOVED TO

198, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

Fee—Rs. 4 per visit.

NOTICE.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 202 of 1873, [wherein Ramdhone Khan is plaintiff and Prossano Coomar Shaw is defendant] and dated the 17th September 1873, and 21st December 1876, respectively by the Registrar of the said Court at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the under-mentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All and singular all those brick built messuages or dwelling houses together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and in part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 19, and 20 Wellesley Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Shakha Shakhawathally on the South by Karun Buxe's Lane on the East by the Wellesby Street and on the West by a tenanted house belonging to Gooroo Churn Sing which are described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Numbers, 19 and 20 Wellesley Street house.

Lot No 2.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 1 Biggah and 3 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 86 South Cullingah Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land belonging to Sreenauth Tacoor on the South by South Cullingah Street on the East by a Government drain and tenanted land of Tarinee Churn Bennerjee and on the West by the lane leading to the tenanted land of Sreenauth Tacoor which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 86 South Cullingah house.

Lot No. 3.—All and singular all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement 3 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 35 Free School Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land of Kanoye Lall Chunder on the South by Mott's Lane on the East by Free School Street and on the West by the tenanted house of Sreemuthy Mohamoya Dassee which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 35 Free School Street land.

Lot No. 4.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 11 Netye Baboos Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by a Government drain and tiled house of Khetter Mohun Bysack on the South by the tenanted house of Brojendro Coomar Roy on the East by Netye Baboo's Lane and on the West by Government drain and dwelling house of Boicanto Nath Kapali which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 11 Netye Baboo's Lane house.

Lot No. 5.—All and singular all that brick built godown occupied by a wine shop together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at Burro Bazar in Burdwan in the registration district of Burdwan bounded on the North by a public road on the South by the dwelling house of Enyet Kholipa on the East by tenanted house of Enyet Kholipa on the West by the godown belonging to Gosaie Dass Kurmokur.

Lot. No 6.—All that brick built godown occupied by a Black Smith Shop together with the land thereunto belonging contaning by estimaition One Cattah more or less situate in front of the property hereinbefore mentioned and described bounded on the East by the tenanted house of Omroo Khan on the West by the shop belonging to Bycantonanth Neoghy on the North by the dwelling house of Omroo Khan and on the South by the public road which are described on the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as in Burra Bazar in Burdwan one wine shop and one Black Smith's Shop in front thereof.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of Bermohter Paddy land or ground in Belsur sub-district and Thanna Boyria in the Zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Jahanabad containing by estimation ten biggahs more or less which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Bermohter Paddy land in Belsur.

Lot No. 8.—All that three and half annas share of the family dwelling house and land in front thereof situate at Khojonorbare in the suburbs of the city of Burdwan in zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Burdwan containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less which is distinguished and separated in a certain plan or drawing made by the Commissioners Hurry Nauth Roy and Bhoobunmohun Bannerjee annexed to and forming part of their retnrn and which comprises the space within the boundary colored yellow and marked A.B. and C. in the said plan or drawing which is now remaining filed in the records of the High Court Original Jurisdiction in suit No. 266 of 1866 wherein Mohamaya Dossee was plaintiff and Prosono Coomar Shaw and others were defendants.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 5 Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

G. C. CHUNDER
Plaintiffs Attorney.
High Court
Original Side.
The July 21st 1877.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists,
Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
Calcutta.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
11, *Canning Road Allahabad.*

JUST ARRIVED

MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS &C.,

FROM AMERICA.

TERMS EASY CASH—To be had at

DATTA'S HOMŒOPATHIC LABORATORY,

No. 312, *Chitpore Road; Bartallah, Calcutta.*

N. B.—A discount, at the rate of 12½ per cent., is to be allowed to the purchasers of Books within the present month.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

Avril 21*st*, 1877.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

The price of admission till November 1st is one anna every day except Wednesdays and Sundays.

Wednesday is reserved for members and on Sunda the rate is eight annas.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P M For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

HAMILTON & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

THEEX IHIBTION,

ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.

This Watch, which is guaranteed to be entirely ENGLISH MADE throughout, has a substantial fine silver double-bottomed engine-turned HUNTING CASE, with MOVEMENT on the English Full Plate System, with Jewelled LEVER ESCAPEMENT, Fusee and chain, and with maintaining power to go while being wound. The Dial is of hard white enamel, and with Seconds Hand. Great attention has been paid to the shape of the Watch, which is compact and of medium size.

We supply the EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER, with a Two Years' Guarantee whenever required.

For

Rs. 80 (EIGHTY) 80 CASH

Up- country applicants are requested to kindly remit Eight annas Extra for packing,

The EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH has now been before the Public for several years, during which period large numbers have been sold, with the result, we believe, that almost unvarying satisfaction has been given.

Arrangements have been made to supply the Watch in quantities sufficient to meet any contingency that may arise.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcu ta.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The line is now open to the public from Julpiguri to Atrai, a distance of 134 miles.

From Atrai to Kushtia, and Goalunda, there is good water communication, boats taking from two to four days in making the journey.—

As the arrangements for the shelter of goods are temporary only, the right of limiting the amount registered for transport is reserved.

J. A. LINDSAY
Major R. E.
Engineer in Chief
Northern Bengal State Railway.

Saidpur,
the 20th August, 1877.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. OHTNOMS & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS,

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.			Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47	28	+	20	× 18	Rs.	85
18	×	12	×	11	,,	55	30	×	21	× 20	,,	90
20	×	14	×	12	,,	60	32	×	22	× 21	,,	105
22	×	16	×	14	,,	65	34	×	23	× 23	,,	115
24	+	18	×	15	,,	75	36	+	24	× 24	,,	125
26	×	19	+	17	,,	80						

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15.	18	20,	22	24	26,	28	30	32,	34	36	inch.
Rs.	15			19			23			26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000,	2,000, 3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

28,	30,	32,	34,	36,	inch.
Rs. 12,000,	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000,	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS,

Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.
Vice Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B.
Life Department.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Local Board of Directors
L. P. D. BROUGHTON, ESQ., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, ESQ., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. ROBERTS, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.
MEDICAL OFFICER:—DR. C. PALMER.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Comparative Statement of Rates of Different Offices.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, AND ROBERTS,
SOLICITORS,
No. 1, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

UNSETTLED QUESTIONS
OF
SUCCESSION UNDER THE BENGAL SCHOOL OF HINDOO LAW WITH TABLES OF SUCCESSION.
BY
KRISHNA KAMAL BHATTACHARJEE,
VAKEEL HIGH COURT.

To be had

Calcutta Press, 6, Lower Chitpore Road, Libracian, Vakeels' Library High Court or Nazir, Munsif's Court Howrah.

Price 1 *Rrupee.*

IN BENGALI.

Practice of Medicine	at Rs.	10	postage	As. 10
Diseases of Children	at ,,	3-8	,,	As. 7
Prescription-book..	at ,,	1-4	,,	As. 2
Treatise on Abortion	at ,,	0-8	,,	As. 1

By Dr. H. N. Banerjee. To be had of Baboo Ram Narayan Banerjee (*post free*). Kundola Via Saintia Post Office and at the Hindu Hostel, Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for les than one month.

IN TOWN.

Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	12	

RATE OF ADVERTISEMENT. Rs. As. P

Per line	1	0	

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 1 78, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.